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OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

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AGDA (M) (30 Oct 69)

FOR OT-UT-693289

6 November 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report ⁽⁶⁾ Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces (4). ⁽⁴⁾ Ending 31 July 1969

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1. Subject report is forwarded for review and evaluation in accordance with paragraph 5b, AR 525-15. Evaluations and corrective actions should be reported to ACSFOR OT UT, Operational Reports Branch, within 90 days of receipt of covering letter.

2. Information contained in this report is provided to insure appropriate benefits in the future from lessons learned during current operations and may be adapted for use in developing training material.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Kenneth G. Wickham

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
5TH SPECIAL FORCES GROUP (AIRBORNE), 1ST SPECIAL FORCES
APO San Francisco 96240

AVQB-C

15 August 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report of 5th Special Forces Group (Abn) for
the Period Ending 31 July 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (RI)

THRU Commanding General, United States Army, Vietnam
ATTN: AVHQG-DST, APO San Francisco 96375
Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific
ATTN: GPOP-DT, APO San Francisco 96558

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20310

1. (C) Section 1, Operations: Significant Activities.

a. General.

(1). **MISSION.** The missions assigned to the 5th SFGA are as follows:

- (a) To exercise command and control of subordinate detachments.
- (b) To advise and assist the VMSF and support the CID program.
- (c) To act as Sector/Subsector advisers as directed by COMUSMACV.
- (d) To provide intelligence to COMUSMACV.
- (e) To conduct special operations.
- (f) To conduct the MACV Reconno School.

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(2) Organizational Structure. See organizational chart at inclosure 1, troop disposition lists at inclosure 3, and CTZ maps at inclosure 4.

(3) Commanders and Key Personnel. See list at inclosure 2.

(4) Situation at the Beginning of the Period. The Enemy's "Winter-Spring" Offensive, which had consisted almost exclusively of stand-off attacks-by-fire, died out, and a new offensive was rumored in intelligence reports, supposedly to begin in the late May or early June. In I CTZ major enemy units had withdrawn to base areas in order to resupply and retrain. The Communists were expected to increase their rocket and mortar attacks and even launch limited ground probes in an effort to draw attention away from their rice-gathering activities. BEN YET (A-244) remained the most threatened camp in II CTZ since a significant number of enemy units were still concentrated in or near its TAOR. Any friendly operations in that area could expect to encounter heavy NVA opposition. In III CTZ hostile pressure continued against Camps BEN SOI (A-136) and YEN TUM (A-322). Allied operations and massive air strikes seemed to have thwarted any Communist plans for larger-scale ground assaults toward SAIGON. The problem in IV CTZ was continued intelligence reports that a regular NVA division was moving down along the IV Corps border with Cambodia for possible infiltration into the Delta. While this might mean a step-up in the fighting tempo, it would also signify that local VC efforts were failing and needed an infusion of fresh outside forces.

(5) Operations. The statistical data on operations conducted during this quarter are shown at inclosure 5. Throughout the first part of the reporting period the enemy was in a resupply and regrouping posture. However, throughout the Republic, he made his presence known on several occasions. Camp YEN PHUC (A-102) in the I CTZ, had received attacks-by-fire all during the quarter. In mid-May an RF/PF outpost located north of the camp was attacked and over-run. Camp Strike Force units from the camp retook the outpost, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy in the process. In II CTZ an ARVN task force operating in the TAOR around BEN YET conducted operations in order to relieve the pressure on the camp. The siege of BEN YET was finally lifted on 23 June. A CSF company from PLVN DAU GI (A-111) securing FSB 6, 12 kilometers southeast of BEN YET was assaulted by an NVA force. The enemy was driven back, leaving their dead in the defensive wire. In III CTZ elements from DUC YEN (A-325) made a significant contact with a VC force 15 kilometers from the camp. Early in June, CSF company operations from CAY LINH (A-333) began engaging elements of the NVA 7th Division, 8 kilometers southeast of AN LAM. By keeping constant pressure on these units, the 7th Division was unable to carry out its planned assault on LAM NINH. In IV CTZ, elements of the 4th MSFC were still making sporadic contacts in and around NUI COTO. In mid-May contact was made with a VC platoon on the mountain itself and in late June, an NVA company was engaged a few kilometers to the southwest of the mountain.

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(6) Situation at the End of the Reporting Period. The enemy continued his stand-off attacks-by-fire throughout the Republic. Overall the enemy continued to regroup and resupply possibly in preparation for the upcoming Monsoon Offensive. In I CTZ the enemy was coming to an end of the regrouping period, but failed to launch a comprehensive attack throughout the Corps. The most threatened camps in I CTZ were NONG SON, with elements of the 90th NVA Regiment moving through its TAOR, and TRA BONG which was surrounded by elements of the 21st NVA Regiment. The enemy subjected Camp TRA BONG to increased attacks-by-fire during the quarter, but failed to assault it with ground troops, as they had no fire support bases of the ARVN 1st Division in the same area. In II CTZ the enemy was also drawing his regrouping phase to an end. By the end of the reporting period many camps in II CTZ were being hit by attacks-by-fire. The most threatened camps in II CTZ were BAN ME THUOT and DUC LAP. The siege of BAN ME THUOT was finally lifted on 23 June, after receiving over 3000 rounds of mixed indirect fire during the two month siege. Troop concentrations of from two to three regiments were reported in the Ban Lyr area west of Camp DUC LAP. By mid-August BAN ME THUOT and DUC LAP had both been hit by attacks-by-fire and Camp BAN ME THUOT was mortared 16 August. In III CTZ the most threatened camps were TAN NINH and LOC NINH. The 9th VC Division was moving in the area of TAN NINH CITY, with increasing reports of an upcoming offensive, and the 7th VC Division was in the area of LOC NINH with the same reports; neither location was hit however. In IV CTZ the enemy operated extensively from the border areas of Cambodia, remaining in his Cambodian sanctuaries to regroup and resupply. Camp TAN RI received attacks-by-fire during this time, since the enemy was having difficulties in moving through LOC NINH. Throughout the four CTZ's the enemy seemed to be following the same pattern. This period of resupply and regrouping seemed to be coming to a close and another offensive sometime around the monsoon season is likely.

(7) Changes in Organization:

(a) Camps DONG TRE (A-222), VINH THANH (A-120) and BUON BUNCH (A-238) were converted to RF status as of 30 June 1969.

(b) On 1 July 1969, Detachment B-22, QUIN NUN, was closed and moved to CHU LAI, I CTZ. Redesignated B-11 under Company C, the detachment will be operational as of 1 August 1969.

(8) A list of VIPs who visited this headquarters during the reporting period is found at inclosure 6.

(9) Inclosure 7 contains the General Order for the award of the Presidential Unit Citation to 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne).

(10) The May, June, July 1969 issues of the Green Beret Magazine are attached as inclosure 8.

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b. Intelligence.

(1) I Corps Tactical Zone.

(a) In early May, enemy strength in I Corps was between 90,000 and 94,000 troops, of which 69,000 were combat troops. Contacts and incidents remained at a moderate level with sporadic high and low levels of enemy-initiated ground activity. At the end of July the enemy was estimated to have 86,000 men, of which 69,000 were combat troops. Throughout the period enemy forces operated with two confirmed divisions, 17-19 independent regiments, and 75-80 maneuver battalions.

(b) During the first part of May enemy activity within CIDG camp TAOR's showed a considerable increase in the form of enemy-initiated ground activity and attacks-by-fire. During the latter half of the month, enemy-initiated ground activity decreased; while attacks-by-fire remained significant. TIEN PHUOC, A-102, was the focus of activity during the month. In addition to sporadic attacks-by-fire, ranging from rocket grenades to 122mm rockets, CSF elements encountered NVA troops in fortified positions in the vicinity of the CIDG camp. On 12 May the CIDG camp at TIEN PHUOC received 82mm CS mortar rounds, 122mm rockets, and B-40 rounds. Damage to the camp was considered moderate, although there were light friendly casualties. During the early morning hours of 14 May the RF/FF outpost on Hill 211 (1.2 km NE of TIEN PHUOC) was overrun by an unknown sized NVA force. A CSF operation dispatched from TIEN PHUOC repelled the NVA force at 1030 hours the same day, killing 20 of the enemy. During the latter part of the month there was a definite enemy Order of Battle change. The 9th NVA Regiment, a new arrival in QUANG NAM Province, was integrated into order of battle holdings as being located east of THUONG DUC in the foothills overlooking the coastal lowlands. The 31st Regiment, 311st Division was reported by intelligence and Hoi Chanh reports as being located along the northeastern boundary of THUONG DUC'S TAOR. PW reports also raised the possibility of the return of elements of the 325th Division in QUANG TRI Province after being carried as unlocated above the DMZ since the siege of KHE SANH in 1968. In QUANG NAM Province a regimental-size unit, probably the 22nd Regiment, 3rd NVA Division moved north along the eastern boundary of MINH LONG'S TAOR. The 21st Regiment possibly relocated from the western boundary of HA THANH's TAOR to an area east of the camp. Elements of the 1st Main Force Regiment, 2nd NVA Division were identified as having been involved in the attacks on NUI YON RF outpost in QUANG TIN Province. The 31st Regiment (AKA 3rd Regiment), 2nd NVA Division was assumed to have remained in position near TIEN PHUOC. During the first part of June, enemy-initiated ground activity and attacks-by-fire decreased from the previous month. TIEN PHUOC, which has been under pressure, especially from attacks-by-fire, during the first half of the month, saw a significant decrease in enemy activity. Documents captured on 13 June 13 Kilometers southwest of TIEN PHUOC indicated that a food shortage existed in QUANG NAM Province and that an imminent large scale famine was expected. Due to this food shortage the 2nd NVA Division was forced to redeploy from QUANG NAM to QUANG TIN Province. A PW captured on 17 June identified his

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unit as the 80th Battalion, 21st Regiment, 2nd NVA Division. This report conformed with documents captured on 3 June which indicated that only the 60th and 70th Battalions of the 21st Regiment were operating in TRA BONG's TAOR. The 80th Battalion was at the time under operational control of the 1st Regiment, 2nd NVA Division. The 31st (AKA 3rd) Regiment was reported redeploying from TIEN PHUOC's TAOR. PW reports indicated the 577th Artillery Battalion (AKA 1st Battalion 68B Artillery Regiment) was located on the northern fringe of NONG SON's TAOR. During the latter part of the month, enemy activity dropped to a moderate level. Intelligence reports indicated the enemy was conducting extensive resupply activities as a result of the loss of numerous large caches to friendly operations. During the month of July, enemy-initiated activity was at a low level; however, contacts with friendly operations did increase due to troops moving through CIDG TAOR's. The enemy was concerned with resupply and regrouping activities. Numerous agent reports indicated battalion-sized units in TIEN PHUOC's TAOR as well as a regimental-sized unit moving from QUANG NGAI Province to QUANG TIN Province. The 11th Battalion returned to QUANG NGAI Province and is currently under operational control of the 21st Regiment. During the latter part of the month the enemy continued resupply and regrouping activities in preparation for a predicted offensive.

(c) The use of new weapons and equipment in I CTZ during the reporting period is as follows: The use of an unidentified agent was displayed against TIEN PHUOC on 12 May. An enemy document captured in May 69 contained notes pertaining to a CS mine. This mine contains a CS chemical agent which is described as being lethal to humans and animals and destructive to crops. On 28 June, eight kilometers west of CHU LAI, a Vietnamese child turned in an 82mm mortar round containing an activated VC chemical delay fuze. It has been known for some time that the enemy has had this type fuze capability, but this is the first reported instance of its employment within QUANG TIN Province. Readouts of aerial photos continue to identify Soviet tanks, scout cars, and armored personnel carriers in Laos and North Vietnam. The Soviet PT-76 Light Amphibious Tank has not been confirmed in I CTZ since LANG VAI CIDG camp was attacked and overrun in February 1968. However, the use of armor in future enemy attacks cannot be overlooked.

(d) At the end of the reporting period, major enemy units had withdrawn to base areas and were conducting resupply and regrouping activities. The enemy is possibly in his final phase of preparation for a coming offensive. He is capable of widespread, coordinated attacks-by-fire and sapper attacks against population centers and military installations and limited ground attacks against CIDG camps, RF/PF outposts, District Headquarters, and fire support bases. With the introduction of new enemy units into I CTZ during June, the enemy has a greater capability of conducting offensive activities. Although the enemy is capable of a corps-wide offensive, it is doubtful that such an offensive will take place. Prime targets for an offensive would be DANANG in QUANG NAM Province, TAM KY, CHU LAI, and TIEN PHUOC in QUANG TIN Province and QUANG NGAI City.

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(2) II Corps Tactical Zone.

(a) In early May, enemy strength was estimated to be 54,000 of which 34,500 were combat troops. Enemy activity for the first two months was at a moderate-to-heavy level in northwestern II CTZ; while enemy activity elsewhere remained at a low level. During this period the enemy centered his activity in the BEN HET-DAK TO areas. At the end of July enemy activity was at a low level throughout the CTZ. Estimated enemy strength at that time was 56,500 troops, of which 33,500 were combat-ready.

(b) As during the previous three months, enemy activity was again centered in the BEN HET area. During a brief lull, the enemy deployed the 66th NVA Regiment around BEN HET. A Hoi Chanh who rallied to BEN HET revealed that his unit, the K25B Engineer Battalion, had the mission of conducting highway interdiction east of BEN HET; while the 66th and 28th NVA Regiments were to attack the camp. This was later confirmed by PW interrogation reports. During the second week of May, BEN HET began receiving daily attacks-by-fire from 82mm field guns, 105mm howitzers, 82mm mortars and recoilless rifles. Heavy ground contacts were also reported as CSF, BTF and ARVN units engaged the enemy south and southeast of the camp. Throughout this period numerous B-52 airstrikes were placed to the south, west and north of the camp in order to stop the artillery bombardment on the camp and to stop enemy infiltration. During this time ARVN and TDF P's released by the enemy stated that numerous tracks from vehicles were observed inside Cambodia. The enemy, however, did not employ armor during the siege as was expected. Throughout the month of June BEN HET still received daily attacks-by-fire to include 120mm mortars with delayed fuzes and 82mm CS rounds. Elsewhere in the CTZ, enemy activity remained light-to-moderate. Documents captured southeast of BEN HET identified the K-33 NVA Artillery Battalion. This battalion was probably responsible for the attacks-by-fire against US and ARVN forces located at DAK TO. In the coastal regions of II CTZ, the location of the newly formed 10th NVA Regiment was confirmed by Hoi Chanh and agent reports. No major ground contacts with the regiment were reported. During the second week of June DUC CO received 16 rounds of 82mm field gun fire, indicating that the enemy did not completely center his artillery capability around BEN HET. Hoi Chanh and PW's identified elements of the 24th NVA Regiment, particularly the 4th and 6th Battalions, as still operating northeast of PLEI ROANG with the mission of conducting ambushes along QL-19. Documents and PW's confirmed the merging of the K-34 NVA Artillery Battalion with the K-39 Infantry Battalion, forming the K-394 NVA Artillery Battalion. This was the first report of a merger of an infantry and artillery unit in II CTZ. Throughout July enemy activity again dropped to a low level as enemy units withdrew to base areas for resupply and reorganization.

(c) The only new type ordnance used by the enemy was on 19 June when BEN HET received 120mm mortar rounds with delayed fuzes. The delayed fuzes enabled the rounds to penetrate to a depth of 9 to 10 feet before detonating. The enemy continued to utilize 82mm field guns and 105mm howitzers.

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(d) Current enemy disposition indicates that enemy units are re-organizing and resupplying within Cambodia indicating possible offensive activity during August. Propaganda and intelligence reports indicate the main target during August will be the CIDG camp at DUC HUE. A large enemy force buildup has reportedly taken place in the NAM LIV base area, and the unit has the mission of attacking the camp. DUC CO is also threatened by enemy forces located in base areas inside Cambodia west of the camp. Elements of the 40th NVA Artillery Regiment and 66th and 28th NVA Regiments have withdrawn into Cambodia but are still within striking distance of Binh MET. Other likely major targets include major population centers at PLEIKU, KONTUM, BAN ME THUOT and NHA TRANG.

(3) III Corps Tactical Zone:

(a) Although enemy infiltration increased slightly during the reporting period, enemy strength remained relatively the same. At the end of July the enemy was estimated to have 43,433 combat troops and 14,570 combat support troops in III CTZ. Throughout the period the enemy operated with four confirmed divisions, 22 VC and 15 NVA independent regiments, and 47 VC and 16 NVA independent battalions.

(b) Enemy activity during early May was at a low level, building to a high point around 12 May and then again decreasing. During periods of reduced offensive activity, enemy actions were characterized by attacks-by-fire, screening the movement of troops and supplies past CIDG camps. KATUM received rocket and mortar attacks of varying intensity on nine different days during the month of May; while detachments in the B-34 area received a few light attacks-by-fire in an area which normally experiences little or no enemy activity. On 12 May a few ground probes, in addition to numerous attacks-by-fire, were conducted against friendly LZ's and fire support bases in the B-32 area. Friendly operations and LZ's in the B-33 area were the main recipient of enemy offensive activity during this period. During May, the 9th VC Infantry Division remained in the TAY NINH City area, although documents captured on 28 May indicated that the 273rd VC Regiment, 9th VC Division, had been replaced by the 88th NVA Regiment. Later in the month the 273rd Regiment was identified and located in northwestern IV Corps. Elements of the 1st NVA Division continued to be deployed in War Zone C, prepared to reinforce the 9th VC Division if needed. The 7th NVA Division remained deployed in the Fishhook area and southwestern BINH LONG Province. Agent reports throughout May indicated large numbers of enemy troops in northern BINH LONG Province. At the same time, operations from LOC NINH experienced an increase in ground contacts. No unit identifications were made during any of the contacts, and activity throughout the Corps began to decrease toward the end of the month. This decrease continued until the first of June when the enemy initiated the second phase of his Summer Campaign. The B-32 area was the scene of multi-regimental thrusts, aimed for the most part, at US fire support bases. CIDG camps in the B-32 area received numerous attacks-by-fire. On 7 June, DUC HUE received 37 rounds of 120mm mortar and 10 rounds of 82mm mortar fire. In the western regions of TAY NINH Province the 95C NVA Regiment

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was identified in an attack against LZ Jamie on 6 June. This was the first identification of the regiment since 6 May. On 17 June, PBN SOI received three separate attacks-by-fire as the enemy launched the high-point of the second phase of the offensive. From this period until the latter part of the month, CIDG camps in the B-32 area received almost daily attacks-by-fire in an effort to restrict camp operations while the enemy infiltrated through their TAOR's. TAY NINH City received massive attacks on 18 and 21 June. In the B-33 area, activity during this phase of the Summer Campaign consisted of mortar and rocket attacks and a major shift in regimental areas of operations. The 101D NVA Regiment relocated from eastern War Zone C, while the 111st NVA Regiment, 7th NVA Division, shifted from its base area in western BINH LONG Province to the southeastern portion of the province. The 165th NVA Regiment, 7th NVA Division, made a minor relocation to avoid airstrikes and friendly operations. The movement of these units caused an increase in activity for operations from CHI LINH. During the period 7 - 10 June, operations from the camp engaged the enemy in two platoons and three company-sized contacts. On 7 June agent reports indicated that the 7th NVA Division would relocate to central BINH LONG Province in an attempt to isolate the province and facilitate enemy operations. Toward the end of the month the division did relocate to the HON QUAN-LAN LOC area and remained there, avoiding contact with friendly operations until it began further relocation in early July. With the exception of the attacks on the CIDG camp at BUN'RD on 20 June, enemy activity remained at a low level. The attack on Camp BUN'RD came without any prior warning. It consisted of an attack-by-fire followed by a ground probe by an estimated company-size unit. Although the attacking force was not identified, it is believed to have been an element of the D168 Main Force Battalion. During early July, enemy units began to withdraw to Cambodian and in-country base areas for resupply and retraining. Agents began to report the next offensive starting date as 15 July, with a highpoint to occur sometime between 20 and 23 July. The major targets were reported TAY NINH City and BINH LONG Province. In preparation for this offensive, the enemy once again infiltrated troops and supplies from the BA THU base area resulting in Camp DUC HUE's receiving several attacks-by-fire. Camp KATUM also experienced several attacks-by-fire as elements of the 1st NVA Division withdrew to Cambodian base areas to resupply. The other CIDG camp which received significant enemy offensive activity during early July was Camp LOC NINH. The increase of activity in this area is believed to be due to movement of enemy troops past the camp to reinforce the 7th NVA Division, and the division itself relocating from the HON QUAN area north towards LOC NINH. Enemy activity did not increase significantly on 15 July as agents had reported, nor did the enemy initiate his 20 to 23 July highpoint, possibly due to his inability to successfully complete logistical preparations for the offensive. At the end of the month the 9th VC Division remained deployed around TAY NINH City and was still reportedly targeted against the city. The 1st NVA Division began to move from its Cambodian sanctuaries south probably to position itself to support the 9th VC Division if they attack TAY NINH City. The 7th NVA Division continued to avoid contact in the BINH LONG

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Province area and was believed to be deploying its troops for offensive activities within the province. Reports received during July indicated LOC NINH as being targeted by the division. A Hoi Chanh who rallied northwest of LOC NINH on 7 July reported the division would have tanks in reserve for their attack. Although no tanks have been sighted, a Special Forces agent reported that the enemy had 30 tracked APC's in a base camp along the Cambodian border northeast of LOC NINH. During July an increase in agent reports indicated large-size enemy forces in the DUC PHONG - BUNHARD area. Intelligence reports further indicated that elements of the 5th VC Division were redeploying from War Zone D north to PHUOC LONG Province. It is believed the division had difficulty in procuring supplies in War Zone D and also suffered heavy malaria casualties which would possibly explain their move north. Enemy activity during the month consisted of light attacks-by-fire against CIDG camps to cover the infiltration of troops and supplies. At this time no definite statement can be made as to when the enemy will initiate the next offensive phase. He might wait until the beginning weeks of August when the weather in III CTZ worsens and makes friendly air support difficult.

(c) On 7 May at 0308 hours, Camp MATUM received six rounds of 82mm mortar fire containing CS gas. No friendly casualties were incurred from the gas. An agent report, dated 3 July and evaluated F-6, stated that a 300 man battalion with three tanks was deployed in the vicinity of Camp DUC HUE (XT384004). Tracked vehicles were also sighted in the same general area during January and April of this year. Tracked vehicles have also been reported in the LOC NINH area. A 23 May Golf IR, evaluated F-6, stated three medium tanks were located in the vicinity of XU7325. Another Golf IR dated 10 July and evaluated F-6, reported that an NVA base camp containing 30 tracked armored personnel carriers, believed to be Soviet made BTR-50Ps, was located in the vicinity of XU9829. This report was followed by an agent report on 15 July, evaluated F-6, that located three enemy battalions in the vicinity of XU8329 which were equipped with 25 armored personnel carriers and had the mission of liberating BINH LONG Province. In the area of Camp BU DOP, a USAF adviser and 10 - 15 CSF sighted a twin engine aircraft, yellow in color, similar to our C-47. The aircraft flew over the camp twice coming from the north and departing in the same direction. On 7 July at 0930 hours, a source in the BU DOP area sighted an unidentified twin-engine, black aircraft in BU DOP's airspace. A third unidentified aircraft was sighted by US personnel in the BU DOP area on 24 July at 1845 hours. The personnel observing the aircraft described it as a low-winged, twin-engine aircraft, black in color with no visible markings. It is believed all three aircraft were probably performing visual reconnaissance of Camp BU DOP and the surrounding areas.

(d) The 9th VC Division remains deployed with two regiments west of TAY NINH City and one regiment south of BEN NOI. The two regiments west of TAY NINH City have reportedly been augmented with additional troops. The division is reportedly targeted against the city and is in?

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position from which a rapid advance on the city is possible. Should the division decide to attack, it would be supported in the north by elements of the 1st NVA Division and in the south by numerous independent battalions and regiments. Elements of the 7th NVA Division are believed to be deploying in BINH LONG Province in preparation for a reported attack on LOC NINH. Such an attack could easily be supported by additional personnel drawn from nearby base areas. Although the reports of the division having armored vehicles in reserve have not been confirmed, the possibility of their use during operations should be discounted. During the latter weeks of July, the 5th VC Division began a redeployment from War Zone D into southern PHUOC LONG Province. Numerous reports were also received of large-sized enemy infiltration forces located in the DUC PHONG-BUNARD area. DUC PHUONG has been reportedly targeted for an enemy attack. In the past the enemy has used these threats of attack to restrict camp operations so that they could infiltrate large units through the area. However, with the presence of the 5th VC Division in the area, the possibility of an actual attack should not be discounted. At the present time no confirmed intelligence is available as to when the enemy will initiate his next offensive phase. He may possibly wait until early August when the weather in III CTZ begins to worsen, making it difficult to get air support for friendly operations.

(b) IV Corps Tactical Zone.

(a) In early May, enemy strength was estimated at 45,000 of which 40,000 were in a combat role. Enemy strength remained stable throughout the period due to the steady infiltration of replacements which offset combat losses. At present, the enemy has six confirmed regiments and 34 confirmed independent battalions with a combined estimated strength of 46,000 troops, of which 39,000 are in a combat role.

(b) Prior to 11 May, enemy activity throughout the Corps was at a low level, characterized by light attacks-by-fire and light ground probes against remote and lightly defended military installations. On 11 May, elements of CIDG Camp BA XOMI, (A-421) initiated contact with an NVA company. Eleven of the enemy were killed and four were captured. The interrogation of these and other PW's captured in subsequent contacts revealed that the 3rd NVA Regiment had infiltrated into the SEVEN MOUNTAINS area. This unit had originally been the 273rd Regiment, 9th VC Main Force Division, and operated in western III CTZ. In early April, the regiment received 1200 NVA replacements while it was in the BA THU base area. At this time the unit was given the mission of infiltrating CHAU DOC Province and supporting local VC units. Its unit designation was changed to the 3rd Regiment and during the latter part of April and May, it infiltrated into the MUI GIAT - MUI CAM area. It was also during May that the 261st Main Force and the 502nd Local Force Battalions suffered heavy losses to operations of the 9th US Infantry Division, and relocated to the CROW'S NEST area. These units later deployed to the SONG TRANG area to regroup and resupply. In CHAU DOC Province the 510th and 512th Local Force Battalion moved north to Base Area 70 to replace losses suffered to air strikes.

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and friendly operations, as the 3rd Regiment infiltrated into the SEVEN MOUNTAINS area. During the latter part of May, enemy activity was centered in the SEVEN MOUNTAINS area around CING camps B1 YOAI, and CHI LANG. Both camps received ground probes and attacks-by-fire from 82mm mortar and 107mm rockets. It was during this period that the 107mm rocket was first used by the enemy in a combat support role in IV CTZ. PW's, Hoi Chanh, and captured documents indicated that the enemy was having increased difficulty in recruiting personnel throughout the northern and central portions of the Corps. These same sources also indicated that the enemy had shifted his emphasis from gaining control of the major population centers and conducting attacks against large military installations to regaining control of the local populace in the rural areas of IV CTZ. This redesignation of priorities made ARVN training centers, RF/FF outposts, and pacification programs primary targets for enemy activities. Although enemy activity during June and July was again centered in the SEVEN MOUNTAINS area, there was also an increase of activity in the MOC HOA area in northern KIEN TUONG Province. In CHAU DOC Province, the enemy stepped up offensive activity against the NUI COTO area. The RF/FF outposts surrounding the mountain and TRI TON District town were all the subjects of ground attacks and attacks-by-fire by up to battalion-sized enemy forces as the enemy attempted to regain control of the NUI COTO area. In the MOC HOA area, the 504th Local Force and the 267th Main Force Battalion operated from the CROW'S NEST area, and many Special Forces agents reports indicated that NVA troops were moving into the area and that the units in IV CTZ were receiving increased logistical support from the MA THU Base Area along the III CTZ/Cambodian border. This logistical support was evidenced by the spread in the use of the 107mm rockets from the SEVEN MOUNTAIN area to the eastern part of the Corps, where they were used several times in attacks-by-fire against CING camps + CAI CAI, (A-4131); BINH THANN THON, (A-413); TAN TRI, (A-414); MOC HOA (B-41); and the headquarters of the 9th Infantry Division at DONG TAU. Reports increased of battalion-sized NVA forces moving into the CROW'S NEST area, the SONG TRANG area, Base Area 704, and along the Cambodian border west of CHAU DOC City. However there was a notable lack of unit identification in all regions except west of CHAU DOC City, and there unit identifications became so numerous and contradictory that to make a true assessment of the enemy situation was impossible. Only one unit identification, an addition to that of the 3rd Regiment, was made during the period of 6 July during a ground probe of BINH THANN THON, A-413's FOB at BINH CHAI; two NVA PW's were captured. Interrogation revealed that these PW's belonged to the 6th NVA Worksite Battalion, which, in conjunction with the 10th NVA Worksite Battalion, had the mission of infiltration into the central portion of the Corps and support operations in the KIEN GIANG Province. These PW's were similar to those captured from the 3rd Regiment in that they were newly infiltrated replacements with no combat experience. The difficulty the "C" were having in recruiting was evidenced by the movement of these NVA forces into IV Corps. Although an offensive against the border provinces was predicted for the end of July, enemy forces avoided contact with friendly forces and consolidated their positions in base areas

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along the border. The 512th Local Force, 510th Local Force, 509th Local Force, 295th Main Force, and the 62nd Main Force Battalions remained in Base Area 70L. The 502nd Local Force Battalion operated northwest of CAI CAI, (A-431); the 261st Main Force Battalion in the SONG ME area; and the 267th Main Force and the 504th Local Force Battalions operated in the CROW'S NEST area.

(c) Since the first recorded instance of an attack-by-fire utilizing 107mm rockets in IV CTZ occurred at CAI CAI on 24 April, the use of 107mm rockets became widespread throughout the border regions and central IV CTZ during May and June. Although the enemy has a 122mm rocket capability, as evidenced on 27 April during an attack on THUONG TRI, (A-414), there have been no further recorded instances of 122mm rockets being used in IV CTZ.

(d) Through the next three months enemy activity is expected to be sporadic. Although the enemy will concentrate his efforts at regaining control of the rural areas, he will also attempt to discredit the ARVN and GVN with attacks-by-fire against the major cities and attacks-by-fire and ground actions against RF/PF operations and pacification programs. It appears that the enemy no longer envisions a clear-cut military victory but is attempting to consolidate his influence with the local populace and gain a political victory over the GVN.

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c. Operations.

(1) I Corps Tactical Zone. (Co C)

During the reporting period, Company C assets conducted a total of 288 company or larger, 1071 platoon, and 2663 squad-size operations. A total of 218 contacts were made with the following results: Enemy 188 KIA; 18 captured and 72 weapons captured; Friendly 20 CIDG KIA, 7 USASF, 3 VNSF, and 131 CIDG WIA. Seven weapons were lost and one CIDG is MIA. Camps HA THANH, (A-104) and MTN LONG (A-108) also advise district chiefs and RF/PP troops in their districts. During the reporting period RF/PP units advised by USASF conducted 57 company, 95 platoon, and 520 squad-size operations. A total of 48 contacts were made with the following results: Enemy, 20 KIA and 3 SA captured; Friendly 1 KIA and 7 WIA. The following significant contacts occurred during the reporting period:

(a) On 5 May, a CSF company operation from GIA VUC, VNSF A-107, QUANG NGAI Province, engaged an estimated VC platoon 8 Km SW of GIA VUC. Results: Enemy - 6 KIA and 2 SA captured.

(b) On 12 May, Camp TIEN PHUOC, A-102, QUANG TIN Province, received three separate attacks-by-fire, for a total of 56 mixed 122mm rockets, 82mm mortars, 75mm RR and chemical rounds. Results: Friendly - 1 CSF KIA; 1 USASF and 2 CSF WIA; one 3/4 ton truck damaged, one 2 1/2 ton truck destroyed, minor damage to TOC and mess hall building and 30% damage to the FDC building.

(c) On 14 May, an RF outpost located approximately 1500 meters north of TIEN PHUOC, A-102, was attacked and overrun. Later in the day a CSF company operation from TIEN PHUOC, A-102 retook the OP. Results: Enemy 20 NVA KIA; 5 AK 47's, six M-16's, one 60mm mortar, one RPD MG, 33 CHICOM grenades, one PRC -25 radio, miscellaneous documents and web gear captured.

(d) On 14 May, a MACV advisory team operation in the TAOR of TIEN PHUOC, A-102, found 30 NVA bodies approximately two KM's NE of TIEN PHUOC. The bodies were believed to be the results of air strikes directed by Det A-102 on 13 May.

(e) On 1 June, a CSF company operation from TIEN PHUOC, A-102, QUANG TRI Province, engaged 11 VC/NVA, six Km SE of the camp. Results: Enemy - 11 KIA; one 7.62mm anti-aircraft HMG, one AK-47, one SKS, miscellaneous documents and equipment captured.

(f) On 25 June, a CSF company operation from GIA VUC, VNSF A-107, engaged an estimated VC squad nine Km NNW of camp. Results: Enemy - 7 KIA.

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(g) On 7 July, a CSF company operation from HA THANH, A-104, QUANG NGAI Province, engaged an unknown size enemy force four km N of the camp. Results: Friendly - three CSF KIA; one USASF and 20 CSF WIA; three CSF MIA; six weapons lost.

(h) On 20 July, a CSF company operation from MTNII LONG, A-108, QUANG NGAI Province, while conducting a RDA, engaged 12 VC nine km S of camp. Results: Enemy - five KIA; miscellaneous amount of food stuffs captured.

(i) On 22 July, a CSF company operation from BA TO, A-106, QUANG NGAI Province, while in ROM position, received an unknown number of 82mm mortar rounds. Results: Friendly - 19 CSF WIA.

(j) On 22 July, a CSF combined company operation from GIA VUC, VNSF A-107, engaged an estimated VC platoon 1h 1m NE of camp. Results: Enemy - 4 KIA; one HMG, one SA, documents and miscellaneous equipment captured.

(k) On 12 July, a CSF company operation from HA THANH, A-104, QUANG NGAI Province, ambushed a VC squad six km SE of camp. Results: Enemy - 4 KIA; two SA and 50 kilos of rice captured.

(l) On 13 July, a CSF company operation from TIDEN PHUOC, A-102, QUANG TIN Province, engaged an estimated VC platoon 10 km SW of camp. Results: Enemy - 4 KIA.

(m) On 13 July, a CSF reinforced platoon operation from BA TO, A-106, QUANG NGAI Province, engaged two VC ten km S of camp. Results: Enemy - 2 KIA; one AK-47 captured.

(n) On 15 July, a CSF reinforced platoon operation from MINH LONG, A-108, QUANG NGAI Province, ambushed 5 VC six km NE of camp. Results: Enemy - 5 KIA. Later the same day, the platoon again engaged an unknown size enemy force in the same area and directed artillery on the enemy, resulting in 20 VC killed by artillery.

(o) On 26 July, a MSF element operating in the TAOR of Camp HA THANH, A-106, QUANG NGAI Province, ambushed 25 NVA/VC two km NW of HA THANH. Results: Enemy - four KIA.

(2) II Corps Tactical Zone (Co B)

During the reporting period, Company B assets conducted a total of 453 company or larger, 1864 platoon, and 6224 squad operations. 659 contacts were made with the following results: Enemy - 341 KIA, 31 enemy and 137 weapons captured; Friendly - 6 USASF, two AATT, two VNSF and 123 CIDG KIA. 30 USASF, 3 AATT, 11 VNSF and 580 CIDG WIA, 3 USASF and 8 CIDG MIA; 92 weapons were lost.

(a) On 5 May, a MSF company operation from the 11th Pn, 2nd MSFC engaged

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an NVA company 12 km SW of BEN HET, A-244, KONTUM Province. Results: Enemy - three KIA; 2 AK-47's, 2 SKS's, 1 120mm mortar, five 120mm rounds, 150 lbs of rice and miscellaneous documents captured.

(b) On 11 May, a CSF company operation from PLATEAU GI, A-111, KONTUM Province, securing FSB 6, 12 km SE of BEN HET, was assaulted by an NVA company. Results: Enemy - 25 KIA; 5 AK-47's and two RPG-2's captured; Friendly - one CSF WIA.

(c) On 13 May, the 4th Bn, 2nd MSFC, PLEIKU, engaged an estimated two NVA companies, 17 km SE of BEN HET. Results: Enemy - 18 KIA; Friendly - 3 MSF KIA, 5 WIA.

(d) On 13 May, a CSF company operation from PLEI MRONG, A-113, PLEIKU Province, engaged an NVA company, 23 km NW of PLEIKU. Results: Enemy - 8 KIA; Friendly - one CSF KIA, nine CSF and one VNSF WIA.

(e) On 21 May, 5th Battalion, 2nd MSFC, PLEIKU, received a battalion-size assault against its night defensive position 14 km S of BEN HET. Results: Enemy - 3 KIA; one French field phone, 37 hand grenades and assorted web gear captured. Friendly - one USASF, one US Arty FO, one VNSF, and four MSF KIA; 2 USASF, two US Arty FO's and 63 MSF WIA, five CSF WIA.

(f) On 22 May, 1st Battalion, 2nd MSFC, PLEIKU, engaged an unknown size NVA force 14 km S of BEN HET while sweeping the contact site of the 5th Battalion on 21 May. Results: Enemy - 7 KIA; Friendly - 5 MSF KIA; 24 MSF, one AATTW WIA; four MSF MIA; one M-60 machine gun, one PRC-25 radio, and one M-5 medical kit lost.

(g) On 23 May, a CSF platoon operation from BEN HET, A-244, KONTUM Province, was attacked by an estimated NVA company - two km SE of BEN HET. Results: Enemy - 13 KIA; one NVA, four AK-47's, two B-40 rocket launchers captured; Friendly - one USASF and five CSF KIA; one VNSF, 19 CSF WIA.

(h) On 24 May, the 1st Battalion, 2nd MSFC, was engaged by an unknown size NVA unit, 14 km S of BEN HET, A-244, KONTUM Province. Results: Enemy - 50 KIA; Friendly - one USASF and 12 MSF KIA; three USASF and 57 MSF WIA; one USASF and five MSF MIA; 44 small arms, seven crew served weapons, five AN/PRC -74's, 12 M-1's and 13 medical kits lost.

(i) On 5 June, the MSF Recon Company, 2nd MSFC, PLEIKU, initiated contact with one VC Platoon, 40 km E of PLEI ME, A-255, Results: Enemy - 7 KIA; Friendly one MSF KIA; one MSF WIA.

(j) On 18 June, a CSF company operation from BEN HET, A-244, engaged 20 NVA one km S of BEN HET. Results: Enemy - six KIA; one NVA, four small arms, two crew served weapons captured. Friendly - four USASF and four CSF WIA.

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(k) From 6 June to 13 June, Camp BEN HET, A-244, KONTUM Province, received 28 separate attacks by fire, totalling 631 rounds of mixed artillery and mortar rounds. Results: Friendly - one VNSF and two CSF KIA; one USASF and 29 CSF WIA.

(l) On 21 June, Camp BEN HET, A-244, KONTUM Province, received seven rounds of 120mm mortar fire. Results: Friendly - nine USASF, two VNSF, two CSF and one CSF dependent WIA.

(m) On 23 June, an unknown size NVA force probed the north hill of Camp BEN HET, A-244. Results: Enemy - 14 KIA; Friendly - one CSF KIA; one USASF and one CSF WIA.

(n) On 27 June, the 2nd Battalion, 2nd MSFC, PLEIKU, was attacked by an unknown size NVA force one km NNW of BEN HET, A-244, KONTUM Province. Results: Enemy - five KIA; two small arms captured; Friendly - 2 USASF and one AATTW KIA; one USASF, one AATTW and two MSF WIA; two small arms lost.

(o) On 15 July, a CSF platoon operation from TRUNG DUNG, A-502, KHANH HOA Province, initiated contact with an estimated VC platoon eight km W of NHA TRANG. Results: Enemy - 10 KIA; seven weapons captured.

(p) On 22 July, the 243rd Company, 4th Battalion, 2nd MSFC, PLEIKU, engaged a reinforced NVA platoon 20 km NW of BONG SOW. Results: Enemy - three KIA; five AK-47's and assorted equipment captured; Friendly - one MSF KIA.

(q) On 22 July, the 3rd Battalion, 2nd MSFC, PLEIKU, located a cache 19 km SE of DUC LAP, A-239, QUANG TUC Province. Results: Enemy - one 122mm rocket launcher with sight, six cases of TNT, 589 assorted mines, 123 57mm RR rounds, four B-40 rockets, 251 CHUCOM hand grenades, 22 RPG-7 rockets, 48 75mm RR rounds, 75 cases of AK-47 ammunition, 520 82mm mortar rounds, and 42 120-kg bags of rice captured.

(r) On 26 July, elements of the 3rd Battalion, 2nd MSFC, PLEIKU, initiated contact with an estimated NVA platoon 16 km SE of DUC LAP, A-239, QUANG DUC Province. Results: Enemy - six KIA; four weapons captured.

(3) III Corps Tactical Zone. (Co A).

During the reporting period, Company A assets conducted a total of 770 company or larger, 169 1/2 platoon, and 441 1/2 squad operations. A total of 478 contacts were made with the following results: Enemy - 622 KIA, seven enemy and 171 weapons captured; Friendly - 6 USASF, 1 VNSF and 8 CIDG KIA; 34 USASF, 9 VNSF, and 45 CIDG WIA; 7 CIDG MIA; 45 weapons lost.

(a) On 3 May, a CSF company operation from MINH THANH, A-332, BINH LONG Province, engaged an estimated NVA company, 15 km SE of the camp. Results:

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Enemy - six KIA; one small arm captured; Friendly - 2 CSF WIA.

(b) On 4 and 5 May, a CSF company operation from DUC LINH, A-325, HAU NGHIA Province, engaged the enemy in two contacts, three km SE of the camp. Results: Enemy - nine KIA; two AK-47's captured; Friendly - five CSF WIA; one CSF MIA.

(c) On 7 May, a CSF company operation from LOC NINH, A-331, BINH LONG Province, directed TAC Air and artillery on suspected enemy locations, 7 km E of the camp. Results: Enemy - 8 KIA; 1 base camp destroyed.

(d) On 14 and 15 May, a CSF company operation from BINH THANH, A-332, BINH LONG Province, engaged the enemy in two contacts, eight km NW of the camp. Results: Enemy - 10 KIA; one small arm captured; Friendly - one CSF WIA.

(e) On 15 May, a platoon operation from HON QUAN, B-33, BINH LONG Province, engaged an estimated enemy platoon eight km NW of the camp. Results: Enemy - 10 KIA; Friendly - two CSF KIA; one USASF, one VNSF and one CSF WIA.

(f) On 20 May, a CSF operation from BINH THANH, A-332, BINH LONG Province engaged an NVA platoon 20 km SW of AN LOC. Results: Enemy - 7 KIA; two small arms captured; Friendly - one CSF WIA.

(g) On 28 May, a MSF company on Operation CENTURION VIII engaged an unknown VC force in BINH KUANH Province, 15 km W of BINH THANH. Results: Enemy - six KIA; Friendly - nine MSF WIA.

(h) On 31 May, a CSF company operation from DUC LINH, A-325, HAU NGHIA Province, engaged a VC company, 15 km SSW of BINH THANH. Results: Enemy - 28 KIA.

(i) On 5, 8, and 10 June, a CSF company operation from CHI LINH (A-332), engaged possible elements of the 111st NVA Regiment, 7th NVA Division, approximately 8 km SE of AN LOC. Results: Enemy - 52 KIA; four small arms, 300 lbs of rice, 100 rucksacks, miscellaneous food and equipment captured; Friendly - one USASF KIA; two USASF and 13 CSF WIA.

(j) On 9 and 18 June, a CSF company operation from TONG LE CHON, A-334, engaged possible elements of the 209th Regiment, 7th NVA Division approximately 9 km W and SW of AN LOC. Results: Enemy - 29 KIA; four RPG's and three small arms captured; Friendly - three CSF KIA, and 13 CSF WIA.

(k) On 11 Jun, a CSF company operation from LOC NINH, A-331, BINH LONG Province, made contact with an NVA platoon 21 km NNE of AN LOC. Results: Enemy - 700 kilo rice, 20 lbs salt, one 60mm mortar tube, one BAR, one M60 LMG, three M-1 rifles, six SKS's and five Bangalore torpedoes captured; Friendly - 4 CSF WIA.

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(l) On 17 June, a CSF company operation from DUC UE, A-325, 'AU NGHAI Province, engaged an estimated reinforced VC platoon 20 km W of DUC HOA. Results: Enemy - eight KIA; six WIA; three AK-47's captured.

(m) On 20 June, camp BIFARD, A-344, PHUOC LONG Province, was attacked by an estimated two companies of NVA/VC 20 km S of SONG BE. Results: Enemy - 22 KIA, four RPG's and four AK-47's captured; Friendly - 4 CSF KIA; three USASF and 24 CSF WIA.

(n) On 28 June, the 2nd Battalion, 3rd MSFC, LONG KHANH Province, engaged an NVA company 40 km N of XUAN LOC. Results: Enemy - 13 KIA; one AK-47 captured; Friendly - 4 MSF WIA.

(o) On 1 July, the 2nd Battalion, 3rd MSFC, located a large cache 40 km N of XUAN LOC, containing five small arms, three crew served weapons and a large amount of explosives and ammunition.

(p) On 12 July, a CSF local security operation from BEN SON, VNSF A-136, TAY NINH Province, ambushed an estimated NVA company 17 km SW of TAY NINH CITY. Results: Enemy - 10 KIA; two small arms captured along with two crew-served weapons and miscellaneous documents.

(q) On 29 July, a reinforced company operation from TRA CU, A-326, 'AU NGHIA Province, made contact with a reinforced NVA company 48 km W of SAIGON. Results: Enemy - 14 KIA; one automatic weapon and one crew-served weapon captured; Friendly - three USASF and one MSF KIA; two USASF and four MSF WIA.

(h) IV Corps Tactical Zone (Co D).

During the reporting period, Company D assets conducted a total of 1,065 company or larger, 6,114 platoon and 5,969 squad operations. A total of 230 contacts were made with the following results: Enemy - 254 KIA, 28 enemy and 191 weapons captured; Friendly - 5 USASF, 2 VNSF and 55 CIDG KIA; 9 USASF, 6 VNSF and 164 CIDG WIA; 62 weapons lost.

(a) On 5 May, elements of the 4th MSFC, CAO LAM, A-404, TIEN PHONG Province, on an operation with the US Navy (USN), were ambushed by an estimated 200 VC in the southern coastal section of the U MINH FOREST. Results: Enemy - 10 KIA; Friendly - one USN and one MSF KIA; eight USN, one VNN and four MSF WIA.

(b) On 8 May a CSF company operation from KINH QUAN II, A-144, CHAU DOC Province, engaged an estimated VC company, 21 km SW of MOG HOA. Results: Enemy - 14 KIA; one AK-47 captured.

(c) On 11 May, two CSF companies on an operation from BA YOAI, A-121, CHAU DOC Province, were engaged by an estimated VC company, 51 km NE of 'AU TIEN. Tac Air gunships and artillery supported: Results: Enemy - 11 KIA; four enemy, eight 107mm rockets, four AK-47's and one B-40 rocket launcher captured; Friendly - one CSF WIA

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(d) On 19 May, a MSF platoon from the 1st Battalion, 4th MSFC was attacked by an estimated VC platoon on NUI COTO, CHAU DOC Province. Results: Friendly - 7 MSF KIA; 7 MSF WIA; 4 MSF MIA.

(e) On 19 May, a 30-man security element from 'Y PHUOC TAY, A-411, DINH TUONG Province, was ambushed by an estimated VC platoon 39 km SE of MOC HOA. Results: Friendly - five CSF KIA; one CSF WIA; four small arms and one HT-1 radio lost.

(f) On 21 May, a CSF FOB located three km NW of CAI CAI, A-431, KIEN PHUONG Province, was attacked by an estimated 30 VC. Results: Enemy - five KIA one AK-47 captured.

(g) On 29 May a CSF company from BINH THANH THON, A-413, KIEN PHUONG Province, on a DUTCHMASTER operation, engaged an unknown size enemy force 23 km SSW of MOC HOA. Results: Enemy - five KIA; three small arms and three kilos of documents captured; Friendly - a CSF and two US (not USASF) WIA.

(h) On 31 May, a VC squad initiated contact with two CSF platoons from BINH THANH THON, A-413, 18 km WSW of MOC HOA. Results: Enemy - five KIA; two small arms and miscellaneous documents captured.

(i) On 22 June a CSF company operation from THUONG THOI, A-432, KIEN PHUONG Province, was engaged by a reinforced VC company 27 km SW of CHAU DOC. Results: Enemy - four KIA; one small arm captured; Friendly - three CSF KIA; two USASF and 12 CSF WIA; three small arms were lost.

(j) On 27 June, the 1st Battalion, 4th MSFC, engaged an estimated NVA company 15 km SW of NUI COTO, CHAU DOC Province. Results: Enemy - 21 KIA, 17 KBA; 13 small arms and one crew-served weapon, one CHICOM radio and 250 pages of documents captured; Friendly - one MSF KIA, two USASF and nine MSF WIA.

(k) On 4 July, the 1st Battalion, 4th MSFC, was engaged by an estimated 200 VC 25 km W of NUI COTO. Results: Enemy - three KBA; Friendly - one USASF and three MSF KIA; 17 MSF WIA.

(l) On 6 July, two CSF companies from 'Y PHUOC TAY, A-411, DINH TUONG Province, engaged an estimated 35 VC 31 km SE of MOC HOA. Results: Enemy - one KIA; 45 assorted small arms captured.

(m) On 6 July, 1st Battalion, 4th MSFC engaged an estimated VC company 22 km W of NUI COTO, CHAU DOC Province. Results: Enemy - six KIA; three small arms captured; Friendly - four MSF KIA; eight MSF WIA.

(n) On 18 July, CSF artillery from BA XOA, A-421, CHAU DOC Province, fired on an unknown number of enemy 31 km SW of CHAU DOC. Results: Enemy - 7 KIA.

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(a) On 24 July, a C-47 helicopter flying for 100C HOA, B-41, KIEN TUONG Province, was reconnoitering by fire 25 km ENE of 100C HOA, when an explosion occurred. Results: Friendly - 2 USASF, 5 US, one VNSF and one interpreter KIA; one helicopter, one M79, one CAR15, one Cal.45 pistol, one pair of binoculars and one PRC-25 radio destroyed.

(5) Special Operations.

(a) 3rd MSFC Operation CENTURIAN VII, 17 April through 30 May. Three battalions and one Recon company were committed to War Zone D in III (TZ), with standard augmentation of artillery, FAC's, aerial relay and army aviation units. On 30 April, the 1st Battalion, 3rd MSFC engaged two VC companies and discovered a cache, 4 km northeast of BIEN HOA. Results: Enemy - four KIA; 160 small arms and 82 crew-served weapons captured; Friendly - one USASF and ten MSF WIA. On 7 May the 3rd Battalion engaged an enemy force of an unknown size. Results: Enemy - 17 KIA; 4 AK-47's and 2 RPG's captured; Friendly - six MSF KIA and 27 MSF WIA; two USASF WIA. On 18 May the 3rd Battalion received an attack in the RON position from an unknown size force. Results: Enemy - 13 KIA and eight small arms captured. On 28 May the FOB received an unknown number of 82mm and B-40 rockets. Results: Enemy - six KIA; Friendly - nine MSF WIA. Total results of the operation which terminated on 30 May were: Enemy - 123 KIA, 273 weapons captured; Friendly - one USASF and 15 MSF KIA; nine USASF, ten VNSF and 96 MSF WIA.

(b) 3rd MSFC Operation CENTURIAN VIII, 7 June through 17 July. The 3rd MSFC was deployed with a similar task force organization as on CENTURIAN VII. On 11 June the FOB at DTG B0 received 90 mortar rounds. Results: Friendly - three MSF KIA, nine MSF, one VNSF, and three US WIA. On 28 June the 2nd Battalion initiated an ambush of an NVA company. Results: Enemy - 13 KIA, one AK-47 and 11 bicycles captured. On 3 July the 2nd Battalion discovered a cache site and captured 243 rounds of B-40, 128 rounds of B-41 rockets, 100 lbs of TNT, 19 sections of Bangalore torpedoes, two cases of B-40 and B-41 charges. Total results of the operation which terminated on 17 July were: Enemy - 53 KIA, 27 weapons captured; Friendly - two VNSF, five MSF KIA and three USASF, one VNSF and 43 MSF WIA.

(c) PROJECT DELTA Operation Cass Park II, 5 May through 31 May, I CTZ, QUANG TIN Province, OPCON to the Americal Division. A total of ten Recon Team and eight Roadrunner Team operations were conducted. Total results: Enemy - 6 KIA; Friendly - one USASF WIA.

(d) PROJECT DELTA Operation CASS PARK II, 10 June through 2 July, returned to I CTZ with the same task force for continuation of CASS PARK II in QUANG TIN Province. OPCON to the Americal Division, they conducted a total of five Roadrunner and six Recon Team operations. Total results: Enemy - six VC KIA, one small arm and one VC captured.

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(e) 5th MSFC Operation ROOSTER IV, 8 May through 25 May. One company and one CRP of the 5th MSFC conducted a search and clear operation with USN elements in the RUNG SAT Special Zone of III CTZ. These elements made eight contacts during the operation, and temporarily disrupted enemy attacks on shipping in the Capital area. Total results: Enemy - 44 VC KIA, two VC and six small arms captured; Friendly - two MSF KIA and 12 MSF WIA.

(f) 5th MSFC Operation JAVELIN I, 11 May through 18 May. Two companies and one CRP conducted offensive operations in order to neutralize the Viet Cong infrastructure and destroy enemy forces on PHU QUOC ISLAND. These elements made nine contacts during the one week period. Results: Enemy - one VC KIA and three small arms captured; Friendly - one MSF KIA and one MSF WIA.

(g) 5th MSFC Operation ROOSTER V, 30 June through 31 July. One company and one CRP of the 5th MSFC conducted a search and clear operation with USN elements in RUNG SAT Special Zone of III CTZ. These elements made seven contacts during the operation. Total results: Enemy - one VC KIA, one captured, four small arms captured and eight sampans destroyed.

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d. Plans and Organization.

(1) CIDG Camp Conversions.

(a) Camps DONG TRE (A-222), VINH THANH (A-120) and BUON BLECH (A-238) were converted to Regional Forces (RF) status 30 June 1969. Due to recent conversions of other camps in March, Company B and subordinate B-detachments have become proficient in the execution of the conversion cycle. The conversion of these camps was considerably smoother than past conversions due to the expertise enjoyed by Company B and SFOR conversion personnel.

(b) Difficulty was again encountered in MACV and ARVN assuming their share of the conversion responsibilities. Support from MACV/ARVN elements in the conversion of camps was minimal, although it was noted that some improvement had been made over previous conversions.

(c) Particularly significant was the recruiting effort in the June conversions: DONG TRE 98% of goal, VINH THANH 100% of goal and BUON BLECH 100% of goal. Success in recruiting is directly attributable to the psychological preparation, motivation and indoctrination program undertaken by VNSF and USASF.

(2) Phasedown in CIDG Strength.

(a) As a result of several joint conferences with JCS, MACV, VNSF and 5th SFGA Plans personnel, a plan for the phasedown of CIDG strength over a six month period to 26,258 troops was developed and distributed (5th SFGA OPlan 1-69). Execution of Phasedown has not been ordered by COMUSMACV; however, the plan received his approval and was forwarded to JCS in Washington. COMUSMACV is awaiting approval of the additional RF spaces and plan. When approval is granted it is anticipated that 5th SFGA will be notified immediately. In order to give each camp a minimum of a 90 day conversion cycle, the first camp will not convert until a minimum of 90 days after execution of Phasedown is announced. For example, if execution of Phasedown is announced 1 August 69, D-Day would be 1 November with D+1 being 30 November, and D+6 being 30 April 70.

(b) Phasedown will also cause a corresponding reduction in USASF strength of approximately 400 personnel countrywide. MTOE input is being submitted now by the companies, special detachments and staff sections. The new MTOE's will encompass elements formerly authorized under TDA's. Under Phasedown there will be 38 border oriented camps, 11 command and control detachments and one training center. The following is a breakdown of detachments by CTZ:

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<u>BORDER CAMPS</u> (A-DETACHMENTS)	<u>C&C DETACHMENTS</u> (B AND C-DETACHMENT)	<u>MSF</u> COMPANIES
I CTZ 9	2	3
II CTZ 12	3	6
III CTZ 9	3	3
IV CTZ 8	3	4

B-51, B-52, B-55 and B-57 will be retained with B-55 being authorized 9 MSF companies and one MSF Headquarters and Service company. Each border camp will be authorized 530 man, composed of three CSF companies, 132 men each (TOE CS-1), three CRPs of 32 men each (TOE CS-2), a 16 man POL-WAR Team (TOE CS-3) and a 16 man Heavy Weapons Section (TOE CS-9). This configuration may appear to reduce the flexibility on the part of the company commanders; however, this is not the case. When a particular camp is under heavy attack or siege, CSF units from other camps and MSF may be placed in these camps on a TDY basis until such time as the enemy pressure diminishes.

(3) CIDG Force Development. The following Camp Strike Force and Mobile Strike Force TOE's were published and distributed during the reporting period:

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
CIDG/CS-9	Heavy Weapons Section, Camp Strike Force	15 April 69
CIDG/CS-10	Guard Platoon, Camp Strike Force	15 April 69
CIDG/CS-1	Camp Strike Rifle Company Camp Strike Force	30 May 69
CIDG/CS-2	Combat Reconnaissance Platoon, Camp Strike Force	30 May 69
CIDG/CS-3	Political Warfare Team Camp Strike Force	30 May 69
CIDG/MS-5	CIDG Nung Security Company, Detachment B-52, Project Delta	10 May 69
CIDG/MS-6	Roadrunner Reconnaissance Company, Detachment B-52, Project Delta	10 May 69

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(4) CIDG Artillery. Eventually, all CIDG camps will have at least one 105mm howitzer. At present, 41 camps have this 105 capability and arrival of 20 more tubes is expected during the next 90 days.

(5) I Corps Tactical Zone (Co C)

(a) Current Plans and Concepts. During the next 90 days it is anticipated that I Corps camps will receive five (5) additional 105's during the first quarter, CY 70. Crews for these guns are trained at Camp Thuong Duc under the direction of ARVN Artillery personnel at that location. The training program is two weeks. During the reporting period five crews were trained, with four (4) additional crews presently in training. As required by current campaign plan, all camp locations are evaluated continually for closure, relocation, transfer to RF/PF, or movement to relocate in respect to the disposition of ARVN or FNL. Current plans call for continued recruiting of CIDG personnel for replacements. There is a concerted effort being made to reach the authorized strength of 530 CIDG for each camp.

(b) Long Range Plans and Concepts. Company C has submitted proposed MTOE 31-107G to CO, 5th SFGA for consideration. This proposed MTOE was prepared with current mission and operational requirements being the prime consideration. Under the present MTOE, Company C was authorized 63 Officers, 2 warrant officers, and 184 enlisted personnel. MTOE 31-107G, as proposed by Company C calls for 67 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 249 enlisted personnel. It is felt that this company can more effectively perform its assigned mission if MTOE 31-107G were approved. Company C is concentrating on reducing the CIDG personnel within the IR & SVC Co, 1st MSFC, in preparation for meeting requirements of 5th SFGA. Confidential Message 907002C dated 11 Mar 69, Subject: CIDG Phasedown Planning. However, as indicated in paragraph 4a, above, all efforts are being made to achieve and maintain the strengths authorized at each camp. Commander, Company C, was directed by BG Bennett, III MAF Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans), to prepare a long-range study of CIDG camps in I CTZ with particular interest concerning relocation to areas which allow more adequate fulfillment of border surveillance mission. This plan was completed and submitted 8 August, after two months of detailed analysis. VNSF were consulted on this issue and concurred on basic concept of this plan, with the exception of the time frame that was outlined.

(c) Organization/Force Development. On 1 July 1969, Detachment B-22, Quin Nhon was closed, and was subsequently moved to Chu Lai, I CTZ, and redesignated Detachment B-11 under Company C. Construction of the compound is underway, and it is anticipated that Detachment B-11 will become operational on 15 August 69. It will then assume operational control of the five southern camps in I CTZ, camps TRA BOI (A-107), "A THANH (A-104), MINH LONG (A-108), BA TO (A-106), and GIA VUC (VNSF A-103).

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(d) Miscellaneous. Camp TUONG DUC, A-109, was authorized to maintain an operational percentage of 30% from period 30 June through 1 August. It was felt the camp perimeter was unsatisfactory, and in some places nonexistent. In view of the oncoming monsoon season, it was determined priority should be given to camp construction and rehabilitation. This original period was extended to 10 August, with the outlined projects about 90% completed.

(6) II Corps Tactical Zone (Co B)

(a) Current Plans and Concepts. On 30 June, UTU THU NH and DONG TRE, the last of the camps in the Detachment B-22 area, were converted to RF/PF. Upon the completion of these conversions, Detachment B-22 was deactivated and relocated from the II Corps area to I Corps. Company B is presently anticipating a directed phasedown of CIDG forces within II Corps. Under the present phasedown concept, four camps will be converted to RF/PF; these camps being MANG BUK, PLATEAU GI, AN LAC, and NHOM CO. Plans also call for the standardization of all Camp Strike Force organizations to 3 CSF companies, 3 Combat Recon Platoons, 1 Heavy Weapons Section and 1 POLV'R Team. Total strength is to be maintained at 530 men. Due to the level of enemy activity, location, and size of the TAOR's of certain camps, Company B has requested that six of the camps be authorized an additional CSF company. The six camps for which the additional company has been requested are Camps PAK PEK, BEN NET, DUC CO, PLEI ME, TRANG PHUC, and DUC LIP.

(b) Long Range Plans and Concepts. Phasedown will have a definite effect on the personnel requirements of Company B. In an effort to forecast these requirements, Company B has submitted recommendations for augmentation to the G Series MTOE. The recommended augmentation reflects the positions that have been developed as the scope of Special Forces operations has expanded. The recommended MTOE generally calls for the addition of slots for the C,B, and A-detachments. The bulk of the requested additions are within the logistical, medical, and CA/PO fields.

(7) III Corps Tactical Zone (Co A)

(a) Current Plans and Concepts. During this reporting period, all Special Forces/CIDG camps continued to utilize saturation patrolling techniques and aggressive small unit operations within assigned Tactical Areas of Responsibility (TAOR's) to find, fix, and destroy the enemy. Emphasis is being placed on rapid reaction to intelligence, the expanded use of heliborne combat assaults and B-detachments directed toward joint and complimentary operations with US and ARVN forces operating in and adjacent to Special Forces TAOR's. The use of both B-52 strikes and preplanned tactical air assets has proven to be a valuable extension of available fire-power for both the combat operations of the 3rd Mobile Strike Force Command and for Camp Strike Force elements.

(b) Long Range Plans/Concepts. This headquarters remains prepared to accomplish those missions as assigned for implementation in the Combined

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Campaign Plan 1969, AB 144 (U). Currently the planning phase of AB 145 is in process. To this date special instructions have not been received pending joint JS and ARVN decisions at the Joint General Staff and MACV levels of command.

(c) Organization/Force Development. The modification of the CIDG force structure based on 5th SIGA letter dated 16 April 69 was accomplished during this reporting period. This headquarters has requested a authorization of a heavy weapons section in both camp B-3 (Kien Giang) and camp 101 (Duy). Under the new force structure neither command has authorized heavy sections and both commands are located in an area of high enemy armored attack threat. During this reporting period, the introduction of CIDG artillery into III CTZ at bases TUTTINHON and KATUM will necessitate a re-evaluation of the authorized force for these two camps.

(8) IV Corps Tactical Zone (Co D).

(a) CIDG Conversion. A plan has been written for the conversion of CIDG camps to RF/PF. Camps to be converted are camps IV PA, IV PHUOC TAI, IV PHUOC II, and KENH QUAN II.

(b) CIDG Phasedown. Another plan is being written for the reduction of CIDG in IV CTZ. This plan calls for reduction of all CIDG camps to three Light Infantry Companies, three CRP's, one PAVN/R team and one Heavy Weapons Section per camp. The Mobile Strike Force is going to be reduced to three Light Infantry Companies and one Boat Company. Phasedown action has not been scheduled.

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e. Training:

(1) General.

(S3 Tng)

(a) The Strike Force Training Center (SFTC) at AN KHE has the mission of conducting three weeks of refresher training for CSF/MSF units. Five CSF companies, two MSF companies and four battalions underwent this training during the reporting period. The current student input is three CSF/MSF companies every three weeks. A proposed increased input schedule calls for six CSF/MSF companies every four weeks. This would be a gain of 27 additional CSF/MSF units trained per year.

(b) The program of instruction for the replacement Combat Orientation Course continues to be evaluated and modified based on reports from the field. During the reporting period 108 officers and 338 enlisted men went through the 12 day course.

(c) A study is being conducted to determine the possibility of establishing a CSF Training Center in each CTZ, using only those internal assets presently available from C and B-detachments. The goal is for each CSF company to undergo refresher training annually.

(2) I Corps Tactical Zone.

(Co C)

(a) CIDG. Two CRP platoons are currently in training at DONG BI TIN, one CSF Company is training at AN KHE, and five CIDG personnel are at the Armed Forces Language School in Saigon. From 14-28 July 1969, Detachment B-16 set up a training program at HA THANH (A-104) CIDG camp. The personnel trained were 239 MSF, commanded by 16 VNSF, and supervised by 14 USASF. The training consisted of weapons firing, squad, platoon, and company tactics.

(b) 105mm Howitzer Training. In order to train CIDG personnel from all A-detachments in the procedures necessary for plotting targets and firing and adjusting the 105mm Howitzer, a program was conducted at THUONG DUC (A-109) SF camp.

(c) Basic Training Course. During this quarter the majority of the A-detachments were below the CSF authorization. It is anticipated that this headquarters will initiate an accelerated recruiting program during the next quarter. Because the Training Center at AN KHE will be unable to provide sufficient allocations to train the CSF, this headquarters has decided to establish a Basic Training Course for new CSF recruits in I CTZ.

(3) II Corps Tactical Zone.

(Co B)

(a) The requirement for more intensified training for CSF and MSF elements was illustrated on several occasions during the period. It is

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apparent that CSF and MSF elements do not possess the degree of training and discipline required to effectively combat a well equipped and trained NVA unit. Increased emphasis has been placed on obtaining additional training allocations for available training centers and establishing local training programs to insure training is provided for all units when not involved in combat operations. The MSF Training Center located at AN KIE continues to provide refresher training for CSF and MSF elements. Since the first of the year, Company B has had a total of eight CSF companies and two MSF battalions complete training at the center. There are presently four CSF companies attending the training course.

(b) 105mm Howitzer Training. During the reporting period, Company B received four additional 105mm Howitzers which were programmed to detachments A-244, A-251, A-241 and A-113. Coordination was made with the 37th ARVN Artillery Battalion, located in PLEIKU, to train six-man gun crews and four-man FDC teams from each camp receiving the new weapons. Training commenced on 2 July 1969 and terminated on 23 July 1969. During the program the gun crews received basic instruction in the firing techniques and maintenance of the weapon, while the FDC section received basic instruction in directing and controlling artillery fire. To provide additional training and assistance in establishing firing positions and laying in the weapons, coordination was made with the 52nd Artillery Group and the 4th Infantry Division for the provision of Mobile Artillery Training Teams to the camps that had completed the basic course at PLEIKU.

(4) III Corps Tactical Zone.

(Co A)

(a) General. The III CTZ CIDG Training Center at Det A-301, TRANG SUP, continues to provide basic and refresher training, on a Corps wide basis, to all CIDG personnel. During this reporting period the number of newly recruited CIDG personnel was still declining. The limited number of recruits has permitted more comprehensive training and the development of a workable PUI to give the CIDG the best training possible.

(b) CIDG. During this reporting period the following recruits were trained and assigned to CIDG camps as indicated:

<u>TRAINING CO</u>	<u>DATE GRADUATED</u>	<u>STRENGTH</u>	<u>GAINING UNIT</u>
83rd Co	06 June	140	B-32
85th Co	09 June	73	A-334
86th Co	07 July	126	A-344

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(5) IV Corps Tactical Zone

(Co C)

(a) CIDG. During the reporting period two MSF companies completed six weeks of basic training at TO CHU Training Center. Refresher training is being conducted at DONG PING, and airboat training at CAO LANH. Four CSF companies have received refresher training at TO CHAU. Two CRFs have received training at DONG BA TIN Training Center, and thirty-six CIDG received four weeks of artillery training at CAO LANH. A total of 66 CIDG completed CIDG Leaders Course and another 36 are in training.

(b) Status of Training. Out of 12 MSF companies that should be airborne qualified, only two companies are airborne trained. The next allocation for airborne training is in November and December. Of 23 CRPs, 15 have received formal training at DONG BA TIN. Considerable progress has been made in training but the lack of allocations and training facilities prevented us from attaining the desired status of training.

(6) MACV Recondo School.

(a) The mission of the MACV Recondo School is to train selected personnel from US/FWMAF unit in specialized techniques and skills necessary to conduct successful Long Range Reconnaissance Operations in the Republic of Vietnam.

(b) Average assigned and attached strengths of cadre personnel were as follows:

	OFF	EM	ATC1 OFF	ATC1 EM
MAY	7	64	1 AATTV, 3 ROK	2 ROK
JUNE	7	70	1 AATTV, 1 ROK	1 ROK
JULY	8	61	1 AATTV, 1 ROK	1 ROK

(c) During this reporting period the MACV Recondo School received 293 students for the three week Recondo course. Classes R-19-69 thru R-1-70 have graduated. Following is a breakdown of students for R-19-69 thru R-1-70 Recondo classes by Corps and Unit area:

<u>RECOND0 CLASSES</u>	<u>Entr</u>	<u>Dropped</u>	<u>Grad</u>
<u>IFFV</u>			
4th Inf Div	19	1	18
173rd Abn Bde	10	0	10
Co C (Ranger) 75th Inf	12	5	7
ROKPV	22	1	21

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	<u>Entr</u>	<u>Dropped</u>	<u>Grad</u>
I I F F V			
1st Inf Div	15	1	14
9th Inf Div	15	5	10
25th Inf Div	18	1	17
1st Cav Div	20	1	19
3rd Bde, 82nd Abn Div	16	3	13
199th LIB	21	2	19
RTAVF	6	0	6
Co D (Ranger), 1st Inf	20	5	15
XIV Corps			
101st Abn Div	20	1	19
1st Bde, 5th Inf Div	8	1	7
America Div	24	1	23
III MAF	23	0	23
OTHER			
5th SFG (Abn), 1st SF	12	3	9
USAF	7	1	6
USN	5	2	3

(d) The mission of the Combat Orientation Course is to train selected United States Army Special Forces personnel in the special combat skills required for duty in the Republic of Vietnam and to prepare these individuals to deal effectively as counterparts to the Vietnamese Special Forces in their conduct of stability operations and pacification programs.

(e) During this reporting period the MACV Recondo School received 515 students for the nine day combat orientation course. The following is a breakdown of students for classes 44-69 thru 4-70:

<u>COC Classes</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Comp</u>
44 - 69	01 May - 13 May 69	48
45 - 69	08 May - 20 May 69	49
46 - 69	15 May - 27 May 69	29
47 - 69	22 May - 03 Jun 69	20
48 - 69	29 May - 10 Jun 69	26
49 - 69	05 Jun - 17 Jun 69	25
50 - 69	12 Jun - 24 Jun 69	36
51 - 69	19 Jun - 01 Jul 69	37
52 - 69	26 Jun - 08 Jul 69	37
1 - 70	03 Jul - 15 Jul 69	21
2 - 70	10 Jul - 22 Jul 69	33
3 - 70	17 Jul - 29 Jul 69	61
4 - 70	24 Jul - 05 Aug 69	93

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(7) VNSF Training Center (Detachment B-51).

(a) General. During the reporting period particular emphasis was placed on the improvement of the existing training facilities. These projects included the lengthening of MY CA Drop Zone, the reconstruction of the Quick Kill Firing Range, and the construction of a range control tower at the firing range. The drop zone project consisted of clearing a heavily wooded area that increased the length of the drop zone by 600 meters. This project which entailed over 250 man hours of work will significantly increase the efficiency of training and make the drop zone safer for the jumper. The Quick Kill Firing Range project consisted of the redesign and reconstruction of the Quick Kill Firing Range. The new range will undoubtedly increase the effectiveness of this training. Also at the firing range, the construction of a control tower has begun with a scheduled completion date of 2 August 1969. This tower will increase the instructor's ability to control his class, at times numbering over 150, thus increasing the efficiency of the training.

(b) Training. The main area of interest during the reporting period was the improvement of the CIDG Leadership Course. The 38th Course was monitored in its entirety by 1LT Timothy Warner of this detachment. Following the completion of the course, an extensive report was prepared by the monitor. This report, coupled with reports from the C-detachment concerning their thoughts on what areas should be stressed in CIDG training, formed the basis of a new P.O.I. which was written by 1LT Warner and the Group S-3 Training Officer. This P.O.I. has now been approved by all concerned and will go into effect with the next CIDG Leadership class, scheduled to start on 15 September. The 6th and the 7th Camp Commanders Courses graduated during the reporting period. Both these courses were monitored in their entirety by 2LT James Knadler of this detachment. Evaluations of the VNSF Officers in these courses were compiled by the monitor and forwarded to the Group Commander. With the graduation of the 7th Course, 121 Officers have completed this course in the past seven (7) months. The 8th Course will begin when the turnover in officer strength warrants it. Two courses a year will now be needed to keep up with the need to present this instruction to new VNSF Officers. The 16th USAF Basic Airborne Course was conducted during the period. The main problem encountered in this course was an attrition rate of over 60% caused primarily by a lack of motivation on the part of the students. Steps have been taken to improve the selection of applicants for the next course in an effort to correct this situation.

(c) Courses Graduated or in Progress During the Reporting Period:

<u>COURSES</u>	<u>GRAD DATE</u>	<u>STUDENTS</u>
6th Camp Commanders	5 May 69	19
36th CRP	28 May 69	54

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38th CIDG Leaders	28 May 69	95
8th VNSF BAC	31 May 69	97
1st VNSF Medical	9 Jun 69	45
7th Camp Commanders	12 Jun 69	16
15th VNSF OFF/NCO Basic	20 Jun 69	56
16th USASF BAC	27 Jun 69	13
13th CIDG BAC	29 Jun 69	184
39th CIDG Leaders	16 Jul 69	113
37th CRP	16 Jul 69	80

Courses Currently in Progress:

16th VNSF OFF/NCO Basic	14 Jul 69
6th VNSF Radio Operators	7 Apr 69
2nd CIDG Radio Operators	7 Apr 69
40th CIDG Leaders	29 Jul 69
38th CRP	30 Jul 69
5th Tae-Kwon Do	10 March 69
9th VNSF BAC	7 Jul 69

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f. Combat Developments.

(1) The Combat Developments Section, 5th SFGA, is responsible for testing and evaluating equipment applicable to the missions of Special Forces. All items are tested by 5th SFGA field units to determine their potential and usefulness.

(2) The following are projects tasked or under consideration by Combat Developments.

(a) Parawing Precision Aerial Delivery System (PPADS): Recent tests conducted by CD have concluded great potential for this system. The PPADS consists of an all flexible lift canopy, a radio receiver guidance control assembly and a ground control radio transmitter. The delivery unit can home automatically to the location of the transmitter, or be guided to any desired location by using the manual controls on the transmitter. Present load capacity is 500 pounds, however a 2000 pounds load capacity is expected to be developed in the near future.

(b) Plastic Utility Kit: This kit is designed to provide the field soldier with a lightweight, multiple use, plastic container. The uses of this kit are unlimited, such as a water bag, food bag, equipment protectors, floatation aid, splints, etc. The entire kit consists of 6 mil polyvinyl chloride film. There are two parts; a carrying pouch, and a tube which measures 6' X 10" flat. The kit is currently under field testing throughout the country.

(c) Waterproofed Indigenous Rucksack: This is a standard issue, indigenous rucksack that has been treated with a waterproofing compound. The rucksack was tested under all terrain conditions found in RVN with unsuccessful results. The item was not considered superior to the standard rucksack.

(d) Infra-Red Rotating Beacon: The IR Rotating Beacon is used by ground troops to covertly identify their positions to friendly forces for night extractions or night air support. This item is currently being tested by detachment B-52 with good results. The beacon has worked well with A/C 119 SHADOW.

(e) Spray Pocket Dispenser (SPD): The SPD is designed to aid in the capture of POW's. The item is cylindrical in shape and fits easily in the hand for firing. The effective range is 3 - 5 meters. The SPD fires Mace, CS-1, or CS-2. It is presently being tested by detachment B-52; no results are available.

(f) Claymore Flash Attachment: Testing of this item has been carried over from the last reporting period. The item is an anti-disturbance device which, when attached to the claymore mine, will flash if the mine is removed from the ground. It can also be wired to detonate the mine or flash a warning light within the compound. In preliminary testing the item was not found to be completely reliable. Detachment B-55 is presently testing the attachment.

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(3) During the quarter 5th SFGR was visited by a special research team contracted by Department of Defense. Their mission was to gather data on Small Independent Action Forces (SIAF). Ultimately the goal is to define the mission and tactics used by SIAF and to improve their equipment. The 4 man team arrived on 10 July and departed on 28 July. Personnel from detachments B-52, B-55, A-502 and RECONDO were interviewed.

(4) Project Sonja. On 27 June, SFC Taylor was sent to Company A with 81 Project Sonja items. He was immediately dispatched to the various B-detachments to give detailed instructions. Items were issued to the Mobile Strike Force Command and Detachment B-32. Currently II FFV regulations prevent the full utilization of these items because of the restrictions placed on Project Sonja. The immediate reaction capability in order to capitalize on the discovery of new base camps or trackers is lost. Steps are being taken to remedy this problem.

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g. Aviation.

(1) Tactical Fighter Support. Increased command emphasis has been placed on requesting pre-planned TAC AIR. Data for the past three months is as follows.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>MAY</u> Req/Flown	<u>JUNE</u> Req/Flown	<u>JULY</u> Req/Flown
I CTZ (Co C)	58/58	154/46	155/55
II CTZ (Co B)	103/43	129/15	267/163
III CTZ (Co A)	211/188	148/174	253/223
IV CTZ (Co D)	130/89	83/14	402/108
TOTAL:	502/378	514/249	1077/549

(2) I Corps Tactical Zone (Co C)

(a) Tactical Air Support. Tactical Air Support for the past quarter was generally outstanding. However, Special Forces was not given credit for all the tactical air sorties flown throughout I CTZ in support of SF Operations. This was because units adjacent to Special Forces TAOR's attached their air request numbers to the Special Forces air requests. Coordination has been made between Company C S-3 air and I Corps O-3 air to issue each detachment a block of request numbers to submit when requesting all tactical air.

(b) Skyspots. Skyspots were being cancelled by the Americal Division when their troops were within 5 Kms of the Special Forces TAOR border line. Coordination has been set with excellent results as units have been notifying each other of Skyspots within 5 Kms of SF boundaries.

(c) Tactical Airlift Support. Air transportation has to be requested through different supporting organizations for Mobile Strike Force operations. The MSF must be able to react instantly to combat operations within the CIDG Camp TAOR. Delays encountered in moving MSF troops have been numerous. Organic helicopter support for the MSF would definitely add to the effectiveness of the MSF operations.

(d) Tactical Air Missions:

	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>
Requested	105	188	193
Flown	40	80	70

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(3) II Corps Tactical Zone (Co B)

(a) Army Aviation Support. This continues to be adequate for heliborne troop lifts, but there are frequent delays due to low priorities given to the CIDG mission. Army Aviation Support for administration and liaison purposes is adequate.

(b) Tactical Airlift Support. For unit troop moves this has been excellent over the past several months. All missions have been flown as scheduled with the exception of delays caused by adverse weather conditions.

(c) Tactical Fighter Support. This has been excellent for immediate airstrike requests. All immediate strikes have been timely and accurate. Preplanned air-strike support has been inadequate over the past two months due primarily to the nonavailability of tactical fighters for preplanned strikes and poor weather conditions.

(4) III Corps Tactical Zone. (Co A)

(a) Army Aviation Support. This headquarters received the same dedicated air assets as was reported during the last reporting period. These assets remain two UH-1 model helicopters utilized as a work chopper and C&C ship. Again additional support has been requested to meet the ever-increasing demands placed on this headquarters. This request was denied by II FFV because of non-availability of aircraft.

(b) Tactical Airlift Support. This headquarters receives two C7A aircraft daily and one C-123 aircraft 5 days a week. These aircraft are supplied by the 834th Air Division through II FFV. The majority of troops moved by Company A throughout III CTZ are assigned to the 3rd MSFC. During the reporting period, a total of 18,148 pax were moved in 1,221 sorties.

(c) Tactical Fighter Support. During this reporting period, the tactical fighter support was outstanding in regard to preplanned and immediate airstrikes. A total of 684 flights were requested with 589 flights flown against preplanned targets in support of Company A's operations. A total of 136 Combat Skyspots were nominated and fifty-one were flown. The majority of Skyspots were not flown because the Australian Air Force was tasked during this reporting period to fly these missions. They were restricted from flying within ten nautical miles of the Cambodian border.

(d) Miscellaneous. During this reporting period the "Night Owl" program was initiated. "Nightowls" are preplanned airstrikes during the hours of darkness using "Sleepy Time" FAC's with starlight scopes, a flareship and tactical fighter aircraft. The program has yet to yield significant results due to the weather problems during this time of the year. Once the dry season arrives, these programs will be very valuable in night interdiction of enemy activities.

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(5) IV Corps Tactical Zone (Co D).

(a) Army Aviation Support. Army Aviation Support is not completely adequate for the job we have to do. This is due to the lack of rotary wing aircraft support allocated by IV CTZ.

(b) Tactical Airlift Support. Tactical Airlift Support by Army Aviation is controlled and allotted by the 44th Special Tactical Zone. C7A airlift support is provided seven days a week by the 536th Tactical Airlift Squadron at Vung Tau. This support is restricted by maintenance problems and limited flying time for both the crew and the aircraft as set forth in Air Force regulations. These limitations are causing loss of cargo sorties and creating a backlog of supplies and equipment waiting for shipment. C-123 Airlift support is provided by the 315th Special Operations Wing at Phan Rang five days a week except Sunday and Thursday. The support provided is marginal.

(c) Tactical Fighter Support. USASF Tactical Fighter Support is provided by the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing located at Bien Hoa Air Base, and is superior.

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Awards and Decorations:

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>
Valor	4	3	14
Service	22	39	51
TOTAL	26	42	65

Maintenance of Discipline, Law and Order; AGG total May, Jun, Jul.

Article 15: 7

Summary Court-Martial: 0

Special Court-Martial: 0

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h. Logistics.

(1) Supply

(a) The average number of personnel supported during the period 1 May - 1 July 1969 were:

USASF 2,576

CSF 34,471

MSF 8,773

(b) During the reporting period the siege of Ben Het in II CTZ under B Company received support from the ISC supply and maintenance facilities. All shipments to Ben Het were either top priority or "Red Ball". During June the FY 70 Budget was approved.

(c) Local Purchases during the 3 month period:

	MAY	JUNE	JULY
Rice purchases:	\$46,742.37	-0-	\$211,738.35
Local purchase:	\$139,345.72	\$31,749.28	\$12,709.57
Total	\$186,088.09	\$31,749.28	\$224,447.92

The large increase in local purchase for May is due to buying of ceiling fans.

(2) Maintenance.

(a) The percentages of deadline equipment for the reporting period were:

Items	May	June	July
Crew served weapons	3%	3%	3%
Small Arms	4%	4%	4%
Mortars	3%	3%	3%
Artillery	0%	0%	0%
Forklifts	13%	11.4%	11.4%
Vehicles	6%	6%	6%

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The percentage for vehicles has been constant for the past three months; however, large quantities of $\frac{1}{4}$ ton and $\frac{3}{4}$ ton tires were received at the end of July, which will result in substantial decreases in deadline percentages. During July the 5th SFGR entered the "Closed Loop" program which makes it possible to obtain items not normally available through regular reimbursable channels.

(3) Movements.

Cargo moved in short tons by LSC during the reporting period was:

Mode	MAY	JUNE	JULY
Airlift	1606.3	2311.3	1505.1
LST	289.6	0	1150.0
Convoy	0	0	180.0

(4) I Corps Tactical Zone (C_o C)

(a) Supply. This FSP supports 4364 CSF, and 262 US personnel for a total of 5092 troops. Supply emphasis is on maintaining an adequate basic load of all classes of supply and a build-up in preparation for the monsoon season. Air conditioners have been received for the communications bunkers of all A-detachments. These will be released pending an inspection by communications personnel to verify that the bunker is prepared for an air conditioner. The CIDG hospital and TCC/Headquarters will have duct-type air conditioners installed, freeing many smaller window type for use throughout the company. Eight hundred additional M-16's, 3 ea 105mm howitzers, and 13 ea M-60 machine guns were received and distributed in coordination with the S3. Construction of all camps is being pushed to finish all projects prior to the monsoon season. Cement capping of bunkers is a priority project at all detachments to save both the cost and time of continual sandbag replacements. Construction of the new B-detachment camp (B-11), began on 8 July.

(b) Maintenance. Deadline rate for vehicles again dropped during the reporting period to approximately 5%. The primary problem in vehicle maintenance is the expeditious extraction of vehicles not repairable on site. Generator deadline rate remained about 20%. This is a slight increase over the last reporting period, but still a significant reduction over the average for the last year. Appliance deadline rate remained at about 10%. Lack of parts, especially compressor motors, still hinders appliance repair.

(c) Cargo Movements. The following tonnages were moved during the reporting period:

Air Land 2140.5

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Air Drop 12.0

Convoy 341.1

Sealift 466.5

*Total: 2960.1 *Thru 13 Jul 69

(d). Aircraft availability was slightly better during this period over last period. Five camps now have strips with C-123 capability, 3 with C7A capability, and one, Camp NONG SON, has no fixed wing air strip. III MAF has tasked the Seabees for maintenance of all Special Forces airfields in I Corps.

(e) Services. Effective 14 Jul 69, the FSP began purchasing fresh food for CING from a local contractor in DANANG, and the extremely hot weather during the last two months has caused extensive spoilage of the food. One entire shipment, cost 79,000\$VN was entirely spoiled and had to be replaced. The prices in the DANANG area are very competitive with II Corps prices, and a 12 month contract was established that precludes any changes in prices during the contract period.

(f) Facility Improvements. The medical supply warehouse is 90% complete. This will double the storage capacity for medical supplies and eliminate the CONEX containers used for bulk storage. A cool room for storage of perishable drugs is included along with space for an office. The POL berm has been completely capped with concrete. Large timbers have been placed around the walls to keep vehicles and forklifts from chipping the concrete or damaging the walls. The cargo helipad is being renovated and is 60% complete at present.

(g) Adequacy of Logistical Support. This unit has received outstanding support from the Naval Support Activity and First Logistical Command, both located in DANANG. LSC support continues to be outstanding, however, with the ever existent problem of transportation between DANANG and NHA TRANG, it is more feasible for this unit to utilize local support agencies to the maximum extent as long as cost is not increased over LSC allowances.

(h) Potential Problem Area. While aircraft availability increased during this period, the only dedicated aircraft allocated this unit is one C-7A aircraft. One C-7A aircraft moves about 25% of the total tonnage, so aircraft utilized on an as-available basis moves the bulk of this unit's cargo. As more airfields are being upgraded to C-123 capability, the dedication of one C-123 aircraft to this unit would enhance the resupply effort and provide greater flexibility for the Commander not only for supply, but also for troop movements for tactical operations.

(5) II Corps Tactical Zone (Co B).

(a) Supply. During this reporting period, Company B provided logistical support for approximately 9000 CSF, 2700 MSF and 550 USASF personnel. This

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was accomplished by utilization of the Forward Supply Point at PLEIKU and the outstanding support rendered by the tactical airlift aircraft and the continuation of convoys. The recent crisis at "W" was a significant operation, with over 935,000 pounds of supplies and equipment being transported to the camp. The single line requisitioning system continues to be the most efficient method devised to support our operations in II CT2. Local purchases averaged \$1.06 per man during this reporting period. Items purchased were primarily plumbing fixtures, electrical supplies and repair items not available in the supply system. Quality was generally below American standards.

(b) Maintenance. Bilingual checklists on operational maintenance are in use at all detachments. The generator-automotive school is fully operational at this time and has produced outstanding results. The equipment deadline rate at Company B remains below 10%. This is due to the practice of continually sending operational readiness teams, led by a technical representative, around to all detachments to make required repairs.

(c) Movements. Two significant problems exist in the movement section. Foremost was the general shortage of available air items. This problem became critical during the BEN HET crisis. The other problem lay with subordinate detachments submitting late material requests creating too many priority resupply missions. The following is a monthly total of cargo weights as delivered by the mode of delivery indicated:

May	Airland	2,131,647 lbs
	Airdrop	16,111 lbs
	Convoy	2,083,940 lbs
June	Airland	2,091,302 lbs
	Airdrop	401,735 lbs
	Convoy	1,124,514 lbs
July	Airland	1,581,245 lbs
	Airdrop	47,165 lbs
	Convoy	1,225,000 lbs

(d) Services. Logistical support of all classes, I thru V, are provided from the FSP at PLEIKU for all detachments within Company B. The maintenance facility, with its operational readiness team, is responsive to all levels requiring maintenance support.

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(e) Problem Areas. Availability of construction materials continues to be a major problem area. Also, a shortage of available vehicles for convoy service hampers construction and resupply missions. The deletion of the FSP at BAN ME THUOT during the month of May, put additional responsibility on the PLEIKU FSP. This was designed as an economy move without lowering the standards of the Company B logistical support system.

(f) Plans. Future improvements in the FSP include the posting of a new SOP, as well as the drafting of a revised MTOE. The current MTOE does not provide for enough US personnel to efficiently operate a FSP. The revised MTOE would correct this deficiency.

(g) Logistical Support. The following is an examination of the logistical support received from 1st Logistical Command and 5th SFGA LSC.

1st Log. - Excellent. Our largest handicap is a lack of personnel to transport supplies. The new MTOE would correct this.

LSC - Excellent. The only exception is lumber and barrier material.

(6) III Corps Tactical Zone (Co A).

(a) Supply. The FSP at Company A continues to support 7,500 CSF, 2,500 MSF and 425 USASF personnel. Logistical support continued at a high level, with only two exceptions. A critical low was reached in the resupply of Indigenous Camouflage Fatigues and in that of PIR rations. However, this was no fault of Company A or LSC. A strike in port at Okinawa delayed supplies and requisition requirements could not be met. Local purchase of rice subsistence reached a high level of 1,350\$VN per 100 lbs per plastic lined bag. The price increase was due to a shortage of rice in III CTZ prior to the fall harvest, and to inflated prices and taxes throughout the Saigon area. Purchases in Codes 905, 908 and 910 remained average, purchases were all of non-available resupply type items. Fresh food contracts in III CTZ have been equally divided between the two food contractors presently employed by Company A. This equal distribution has added greatly to a more competitive atmosphere, and has caused a considerable price reduction. Camps are supplied monthly with a list of currently available items of subsistence. Commanders at each CSF company determine the menu for their CIDG troops. Any combination of subsistence may be purchased provided a ceiling of 58 \$VN per man per day is not exceeded. The price of each item quoted at the beginning of the month is fixed for that calendar month. If prices in the Corps area increase, the food contractor is forced to take a loss on that particular item; conversely, if prices drop, the contractor stands to gain. Effective 1 June 1969 a scale was purchased and put into use by Company A. VN fresh foods are weighed and checked for freshness by American representatives just prior to being shipped to subordinate detachments. During the first week of food inspection, many discrepancies were found; however,

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payment for these items was prorated according to actual quantities received, which soon forced the food contractors to deliver amounts ordered. Many compliments have been received from subordinate detachments on quality and quantity of foodstuffs. CIDG company commanders have also voiced their approval of the new system.

(b) Maintenance. At the beginning of this reporting period 16 Libby 10 KW generators were deadlined due to magnetic amplifiers and injection pumps. A Tech Rep was sent to LSC to be instructed on maintenance of magnetic amplifiers. Upon return the Tech Rep supervised the repair of 10 of the 16 Libby 10 KW generators. DX of defective injection pumps is still a critical problem in Company A, as these items are almost non-existent in supply channels. At present Company A has no generator repair Tech Reps, being short 5, due to rotation back to the Philippines. This has placed a great burden on the maintenance NCOIC, and has slowed work production to a certain extent.

(c) Movement. During the reporting period a total of 10,142,125 lbs of cargo and 25,104 pax were transported by airlift. These loads were broken down in the following categories: 226,353 lbs by special airlift (C-130); 1,491,237 lbs by C-123 A/C; 3,484,835 lbs by C7A A/C; and 11,939,700 lbs by rotary wing A/C. During the reporting period, 6,940,968 lbs of cargo was moved by convoy. Road convoys are at present the main resupply method for Detachments B-32 and B-30.

(d) Services. The R&U facility at Company A, during the last reporting period, has constructed two new water towers to replace old towers which were a safety hazard. In so doing, a 5,000 gal tank was substituted on one of the towers for a 500 gal tank which had not met the needs of the company. The generator facility at Company A has been enlarged to house two additional 100KW generators. This project is in its final stages at the present time. R&U expendable supplies such as fluorescent light fixtures, bulbs and buss type fuses continue to be in short supply, and have caused most projects in III CTZ to come to a halt. Non-expendable supply items such as chain saws, skill-saws and squad carpenter sets, are in very short supply and have hampered the R&U mission greatly during this reporting period.

(7) IV Corps Tactical Zone. (Co D).

(a) Supply. During the reporting period the S1 section supported the following number of personnel:

USASF	394
CSF	7,442
MSF	1,925

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In May the change was completed to the new family of weapons. The M-16's and M-60 MG's were issued to all exterior cams with a border surveillance role to include Detachment B-40 MSF. The interior cams that will be turned over to RF/PP will be standardized to M-2 carbines, replacing the M-1 Garand, M-1 carbine and the BAR. On 19 May, receipt of all ammunition support from ARVN sources in CAN THO began. A battalion of MSF remained in position on Nui Coto, with all supplies and support being provided through the SP at Detachment B-43.

(b) Maintenance. This quarter, an OJT program for 11 disabled CIDG veterans was conducted. Through this, operational commitments were able to be met. The deadline rate has decreased considerably in the last part of this quarter due mainly to availability of parts and increased command emphasis on maintenance. Another important factor in the reduction of the deadline rate is the implementation of scheduled maintenance contact teams. The plans for expansion and improvement of the maintenance facility have been approved and construction is pending. There is presently a shortage of VN personnel, due to increase in the draft and age restrictions. Plans are being formed to initiate a round-robin-type training program for CIDG personnel on vehicles, generators, outboard motors and erdelators.

(c) Movements: Summary of logistical support is as follows:

Received from LSC	3,025,975 lbs
Received from 1st Log	1,012,698 lbs
Shipped to detachments	5,640,394 lbs

Supplies Shipped:

Airland	2,596,679 lbs
Airdrop	329,394 lbs
Sling Load	2,247,437 lbs
Convoy	466,884 lbs

Total line items issued to A and B-detachments: 875

Total repair jobs completed: 829

Contact teams dispatched: 70

Vehicles: 331

Outboard, Water pumps,
Sampan motor: 144

Generators: 120

Air conditioners and Refrigerators: 234

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(d) Problems. The major difficulty within the FSP continues to be lack of qualified rigger personnel and Filipino technicians. With the influx of new recruits the following items of equipment are critically short: Mosquito bars, ponchos, blankets and hammocks. In the maintenance field, erdelator and refrigeration repair parts are the major reasons for the high deadline rate.

(e) Planned Improvement. Construction plans have been submitted and approved for renovation and extension of the maintenance facility. Construction will begin when construction materials become available. Fill is being hauled for reclamation of swamp land to gain additional space for FSP.

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i. Engineer.

(1) Construction and Rehabilitation.

(a) The following construction was completed during the reporting period:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION UNIT</u>
C1 DANANG	Support platoon billets and Latrine Leaching tanks, medical supply warehouse, USASF Latrine, MSF Billets, BOQ, MSF Latrine	Contract/Self Help
C1 MAI LOC	CIDG Latrines	Self-help
C1 TIEN PHUOC	Medical Bunker, TOC Extension	Contract
C1 GIA VUC	Ammunition Bunker	Self-Help
C1 HA THANH	CIDG Latrines, Generator Shed	Self-Help
C1 NONG SON	POLWAR Building, CIDG Messhall, Covered POL Storage Area	Self-Help
C1 TRA BONG	Generator Shed	Self-Help
C1 THUCNG DUC	Ammunition Bunkers	Self-Help
C2 PLEIKU	Generator Shed, Hospital Guard-house, Ammunition Bunker	Contract/Self-Help
C2 BAN NE THUOT	BEQ, Personnel Bunker, Burn Pit, Well	Contract/Self-Help Staff Engineer
C2 PLEI DJEHENG	Machine Gun Bunker, Interpreter's Quarters, Medical Bunker, Ammunition Bunker, Bath House	Self-Help
C2 KONTUM	BOQ/BEQ, MSF Latrine & Shower	Self-Help
C2 DUC LAP	Dispensary	Self-Help
C2 DAK PEK	Machine Gun Bunkers	Self-Help
C2 MANG BUK	Sleeping Bunkers, Ammunition Bunkers	Self-Help

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C2 DUC CO	CIDG Latrines	Self-Help
C3 BIEN HOA	Hospital Renovation, Detention Center, Supply Extension, Storm Drain System, 2 Water Towers	Contract/Self-Help
C3 BU DAP	8 Dependent Billets, Water Tower	KB-3/Self-Help
C3 TRA CU	Generator Shed, Teamhouse Extension, 15 Airboat Ramps	Self-Help
C3 LOC NINH	POLWAR Teamhouse, MSF Teamhouse	Self-Help
C3 SONG BE	5 Dependent Billets	Self-Help
C3 TAY NINH	Communications Bunker	Self-Help
C3 TRANG SUP	Classrcm Rehabilitation	Self-Help
C3 MINH THANH	CIDG Billets	Self Help
C4 BINH THANH THON	Machine Gun Tower, Renovation of CIDG Club, MSF Billets	Self-Help
C4 CAN THO	40 Prefabricated Latrines	Self-Help
C4 CAN THO MSF	Showers, Playground Equipment	Self-Help
C4 TUYEN NHON	Mortar Pit, Rewiring of Compound	Self-Help
C4 CAI CAI	Elevated POL Platform	Self-Help
C4 THUONG THOI	Dependent Billets	Self Help
C4 DON PHUC	Two burn-out latrines	Self-Help
C4 MOC HOA	CIDG Billets	Self-Help
SFOB NHA TRANG	Concrete Water Tower, Maintenance Contract Warehouse	

(2) Well Drilling Operations:

(a) A well has been drilled at Tra Cu, utilizing a contractor owned and operated airmobile well rig. This well is producing 15 gallons per minute.

(b) Wells were drilled in the SFOB and at BAN ME THUVT East Field.

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(c) Wells are currently under construction at AN KHE and DUC LAP.

(3) Status of CAC Funds.

a. Obligated: \$224,869.00

b. Unobligated: \$1,275,131.00

(4) Public Works and Utilities:

a. The repair and utilities section (R&U), processed 748 work orders during the reporting period.

b. The carpenter shop constructed 7,500 pallets and 37,750 concrete blocks.

c. The water supply has remained at an acceptable level during the reporting period.

(5) Problem Areas. Lack of construction materials to include all sizes of lumber, electrical materials and some plumbing supplies is causing delay in many projects.

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j. Political Warfare (POLWAR).

(1) General. During this period the activity of the Group S5 Section consisted of improving current programs and the initiation of significant new projects.

(2) Psychological Operations (PSYOPS).

(a) A log of Hoi Chanh was started in July and will be maintained by the Group PSYOPS Officer. All Special Forces companies are required to submit the following information on each Hoi Chanh that turns himself in to an SF detachment: Name, Rank, Date, Camp, and exploitation.

(b) The translation and editing of a captured Viet Cong Company Grade Political Officer Manual was undertaken. This document gives a very clear and detailed description of the duties and responsibilities of a Viet Cong political officer. Great emphasis through repetition is placed on the multiplicity of roles he is to perform in his unit. This provides additional insight on the concepts and techniques of communist troop motivation and indoctrination in the Southeast Asian context. Final coordination is being effected with the VNSF High Command Motivation and Indoctrination Officer for comparison with the original text on the accuracy of reproduction of ideals and concepts. Plans are to print this material as soon as feasible and coordinate its distribution to all military agencies involved in unconventional warfare.

(c) Closer coordination between VNSF High Command POLWAR Section and the USASF Group S5 Section aimed at rapidly and effectively disseminating GVN policy to troops as a countermeasure to Communist propaganda is being implemented. The present atmosphere created by the Paris negotiations lends itself quite well to the spreading of demoralizing rumors by the enemy among GVN troops. Taking the initiative away from the enemy in the propaganda war is the first objective of this coordination improvement effort. Facilitating and speeding up immediate reaction to enemy initiative through joint USASF/VNSF channels is the second.

(3) Civic Action. During this reporting period it was found that many of the CA/PO officers did not follow the proper methods of requesting CA supplies. This was partly due to the rapid turnover of CA/PO officers and the fact that many of the officers were not school trained. In addition, a review of the old 5th SFCA Reg 725-3 found the regulation to be outdated, and it has, therefore, been rewritten. The regulation is in reproduction at the present time, and is expected to be in circulation by 9 August 1969.

(4) I Corps Tactical Zone (Co C)

(a) Psychological Operations. Throughout the reporting period continuous PSYOPS was conducted and directed toward friendly target audiences which include CIDG, their dependents, civilians and any other indigenous personnel within the

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Safe Areas of Camp TACR's. The media most commonly used, and means of delivery are: airborne leaflets, posters, handouts, ground and air loudspeaker systems, movies and face-to-face contacts. The face-to-face contacts are the most effective, as immediate feed-back is possible. Face-to-face contact is in the form of lectures, rallies, civil meetings, educational classes, Medcans and Cultural Drama Team performances. The predominant propaganda themes used are support of the people by GVN, support of GVN by the people, payment of rewards for information (VIP), revolutionary development and refugee support programs of GVN. Direct support of PSYOPS in I Corps is received from 7th PSYOPS Bn, DANANG. They provide direct support in the development and production of leaflets, posters, newspapers, and any printed material requested in support of PSYOPS. The 7th PSYOPS Bn also coordinates with the 9th Special Operations Squadron, USAF, DANANG for aerial delivery of leaflets and tape recorded broadcasts. CORPS, Region I, PSYOPS, provides support through the distribution of printed materials such as newspapers, leaflets, posters and agricultural literature from JUSPAO. Current PSYOPS policy and guidance from MACV/SARV is provided through G-5, III MAF.

(b) Psychological Warfare (PSYWAR). The target audiences for PSYWAR include VC/NVA, hostile groups outside of safe areas and neutral or uncommitted groups from areas bordering the Safe Area. The supporting units are basically the same as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. CIDG POLWAR Teams also accompany operations for the purpose of distributing surrender and Chieu Hoi literature in enemy areas. They also make use of ground loudspeaker broadcasts when in contact with enemy troops. The predominant PSYWAR themes are, Chieu Hoi, Anti-NVA, third party inducements, Anti-Communism; and whenever the situation is favorable, the VC/NVA dissent themes are exploited.

(c) Social Welfare. Social welfare is being promoted in all of the camps by the support of health and sanitation, education and agricultural projects. The distribution of health kits on a regular basis along with lectures and demonstrations by POLWAR Teams, USASF and VN medics at all camps is helping to create health and sanitation-conscious villages. This program is more quickly absorbed by young people, which is good in that it will likely be perpetuated by them until it becomes a natural community characteristic. Support to education is provided in the form of school kits, building of schools and the repair of existing ones. Clothes are provided to the dependents of CIDG. Bulk food is obtained, whenever possible, from voluntary agencies for distribution to refugees on an emergency basis. All camps are presently in the process of starting new agricultural projects. A fish pond was constructed at Camp BA TO and an existing pond at Detachment B-11, CHU LAI, will be stocked from the fish hatchery at Camp MINH LONG.

(d) Motivation and Indoctrination. The Motivation and Indoctrination program consists of various activities within the camps to improve morale and esprit of the CIDG soldier. Those which have proved to be most effective

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are CIDG Soldier of the Month programs, ceremonies for heroic action awards, camp celebrations and CIDG canteens. When operated under sound management, the CIDG canteen is one of the best means of improving morale of the CIDG soldier. Here they have an opportunity to buy items at a reasonable cost, something which would be impossible on the local economy. All of the camps in I Corps now have operating canteens. Lectures and rallies by the Camp Commander and members of the POLWAR Team help keep the CIDG informed of current events. Newspapers and magazines are purchased in DANANG and sent to each camp on a recurring basis. The sale of the rice to the CIDG families by the USASF provides food which would otherwise have to be purchased at black-market prices. Periodic performances by the Cultural Drama Team provides the CIDG with entertainment as well as motivation and indoctrination. Each POLWAR Team now has a 16mm movie projector for showing motivation and indoctrination films obtained from agencies such as JUSPAO.

(e) Civic Action. Recent examples of Civic Action are a bridge built for the civilian population at Camp MINH LONG, a bridge repaired at Camp TIEN HUONG, a market place built at MINH LONG and churches built at NONG SON, MINH LONG, and MAI LOC. Schools in each TAOR are provided with school kits and teaching kits. Using self-help labor, the POLWAR Teams assist in keeping all of the schools in each TAOR in a good state of repair. At Camp GIA VUC four teachers are paid from Special Forces Funds. Teachers are also paid at THUONG DUC and HA THANH.

(5) II Corps Tactical Zone (Co B)

(a) POLWAR Training. On 26 May, the Polwar Teams from Camps DAK SENNG, MANG BUK, PLATLAU GI, TRANG PHUC, NHON CO, BU PRANG and AN LAC graduated from the basic POLWAR course taught by the ARVN 20th POLWAR Battalion at II Corps Headquarters. All of C-2's POLWAR Teams from camps DUC LAP and TIEN ATAR began the POLWAR Refresher Course at this headquarters. This class graduated on 7 June 1969. This marked the completion of a course and field work in Motivation and Indoctrination, Civic Action and Psychological Operations. All planning and execution of the course was carried out by the VNSF. A Company SOP for POLWAR activities was published and sent to all subordinate detachments. Some 53 students from all subordinate detachments attended an agricultural course taught by C-2. This was a 3-week school which graduated on 26 July 69.

(b) Civic Action. In the area of food and agriculture, Detachment C-2 stocked fish ponds at camps MANG BUK and NHON CO. Twenty bags of IR-8 rice were obtained from the PLEIKU agricultural chief free of charge for the villages near camp DUC CO. Coordination was made with the PLEIKU economic chief so that over 100 bags of rice were supplied to the villagers near DUC CO for only 1100\$ VN/bag. Animal husbandry programs were initiated at camps AN LAC, TIEN ATAR and DUC LAP. All A-detachments under B-23 now have garden plots for the CIDG.

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(c) Psychological Operations. During the month of May; 10,700,000 leaflets were dropped in support of combat operations and on suspected enemy locations and 20 hours of Airborne Loudspeaker missions were conducted. Five (5) Chieu Hoi's returned to the GVN during the month of May. Psychological operations picked up in BEN HET and DUC LAP TAOR's due to enemy activities. 120,000 copies of a special leaflet reminding the NVA of their defeat last August were dropped in DUC LAP's TAOR. In the BEN HET area a Chieu Hoi returned to the GVN and a leaflet was prepared which had a picture of the Hoi Chanh and a written appeal by him to his comrades to return to the GVN. 200,000 of these were dropped in BEN HET's TAOR and 200,000 were shipped to B-24 for future exploitation. The Hoi Chanh also prepared a tape with the same appeal as above which was broadcast over a 1000 watt loudspeaker by an ARVN POLWAR unit stationed in BEN HET. A total of 7,000,000 leaflets were dropped in June and 84 Airborne Loudspeaker missions were flown. Two Chieu Hoi's returned to the GVN. During the month of July 5,952,000 leaflets were disseminated and 30½ hours of Airborne Loudspeaker missions were flown in support of II Corps Special Forces operations. One Chieu Hoi returned to the GVN at TRANH PHUC on 11 July 1969.

(6) III Corps Tactical Zone (Co A).

(a) Political Warfare. During this reporting period, Company A lost its Mobile Training Team consisting of CIDG stationed at Company A. They were present and active for approximately two months of this reporting period. This team trained, re-trained, evaluated, and improved the Polwar Team at subordinate detachments. They wrote M&I lectures and presented them to the CIDG at Company A; then the lectures were distributed to the subordinate detachments. They also established guidelines for debate competition to be used by all detachments. This team compiled and wrote a III Corps CIDG newspaper each month. When there were problems with any of the POLWAR teams at subordinate detachments, the Mobile Team was sent out to this particular detachment to work with the Polwar Team to find out what the problem areas were, retrain the members if any were not previously trained and establish new programs for the Polwar Team having problems.

(b) Psychological Operations (PSYOPS). During the reporting period, a poster was made and disseminated to subordinate detachments. This poster explains five PO's and DONT's for Civic Action. This poster is targeted for VNSF and CIDG to make them aware of their responsibilities to the civilian populace. The poster incorporates the insignia of VNSF, CSF, and MSF. Wallet cards have been designed and will be issued upon completion of printing. These cards emphasize the six concepts for CIDG soldiers, incorporate symbols of CIDG and the GVN, and will be carried by each CIDG in the III CTZ. As a result of an increase in malaria cases in the 3rd MSFC, an educational program has been presented to MSF explaining malaria, what causes it and how to prevent it. GVN movies and a special tape made by C-3 VNSF doctor have been shown to patients at Company A CIDG hospital and forwarded to B-36 LONG HAI where it was shown to patients in the convalescence center.

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(c) Social Welfare. Primary Social Welfare activities include the improvement of living conditions for the CIDG and their dependents, construction projects, and agriculture projects. Work is continuing on the dependent housing projects in camps that do not have sufficient housing for the dependents to live. Presently all camps have a school within their camps, or are supporting a school nearby, thus furnishing the dependent children the opportunity to obtain an education. In one of the isolated camps a program was set up wherein a certain number of dependents would be picked up and brought into town and picked up the following day. By doing this the dependents are able to purchase the extra groceries needed in camp. Another program that has been set up to aid the dependents in isolated camps to obtain food is to have them order their food through Company A S-4, who in turn buys the food for them through the food contractor. This supplementary food is shipped to the camps participating in this program with the regular food delivery. All camps that are able to maintain gardens have them in production or are working on getting them started. Emphasis has been placed on this, for it is a simple project to accomplish. The people already have knowledge in this field and are interested in it for they know they will benefit from this project because it provides them with food. Fish ponds are being dug and stocked in some of the camps. These fish ponds will furnish a ready source of food for the troops and dependents. Ducks are also being raised in these camps with fish ponds, since the ducks can furnish some of the fertilizer needed for the fish, and the ducks can obtain food from the vegetable matter in the pond. These duck's are also a good source of food for the CIDG and dependents. Project Assist, a program designed to improve the low morale of the CIDG patients in the Company A Convalescent Center, continues to be a success.

(d) Motivation and Indoctrination (M-I) The basic Motivation and Indoctrination program conducted by the Polwar teams in the III Corps camps, includes a competitive sports program which was conducted in C-3 by the S-5 section. Each camp chose a volleyball team and a pingpong team from which the best teams were then chosen from a play-off at B-detachment level. Each B-detachment in turn sent their best teams to Detachment C-3 for the C-detachment playoff. The best were then sent to Nha Trang for the country-wide competition. Each B-detachment under C-3 has a Culture Drama Team made up of talented CIDG who go to A-sites to perform skits, play music, and provide a cultural lecture along with an M-I lecture from the A-detachment Polwar Team.

(e) Civic Action (C/A). The primary Civic Action projects performed by the Polwar Teams were to improve the living conditions or assist the civilian population in the field of health and sanitation. All detachments with a civilian populace conduct MEDCAP's resulting in 5% of the A-detachments and 100% of the B-detachments being active in the area. The obvious results of the MEDCAP is to improve the health of the civilians and at the same time gather intelligence. The Polwar Teams continue to provide B-ways

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support by distributing leaflets and other printed matter along with health kits and soap. Propaganda lectures are also included. All medicines are wrapped in leaflets bearing Psyops messages. The most important element is to have the CSF and VNSF medics provide the actual treatment under the supervision of a USASF medic. This method not only improves the indigenous medic proficiency but it also creates a favorable attitude toward the CIDG and GVN which they represent. In addition to the MEDCAP project, the Polwar Teams have assisted the civilian population in constructing or repairing schools, dispensaries, roads, churches and bridges. Efforts have been made to establish all Civic Action projects as self-help projects with the people providing at least 50% of the labor. A child at A-333 camp CHI LINH has a trachoma in her eye. The camp medic thought the eye could be saved and sight restored if she were treated in a hospital. The CA/PO officer at A-333 contacted Company A S-5 Officer who made the necessary arrangements and coordination, and as a result, the child's eye will be saved and the population in and around A-333 will be assured the CIDG and GVN have an interest in them not only as a village but also as individuals. In August 68, Detachment A-332, MINH THANH, reported an outbreak of disease in the local water buffaloes. A 1st Infantry veterinarian diagnosed the disease as hermaphroditic septicemia which is passed by contact between the animals. Deaths were also reported in AN LOC, where the outbreak was classified as an epidemic in August 68. The Group S5 was contacted to help set up an immunization before another epidemic started. The Agricultural team from B-33 HON QUAN, received all necessary supplies from Company A S-5 and with the assistance of B-33 S5 and Polwar Teams of A-detachments, the dreaded disease should be stopped before it gets started again. In July a joint Civic Action project was conducted between two of the B-detachments. The project was a field trip for 50 Boy Scouts. They were flown from HON QUAN, B-33 area, to LONG HAI, Detachment B-36. At LONG HAI the USASF S5 and Polwar Officer took the boys and gave them lectures on the GVN, showed them Vietnamese movies, had various games for them and on the last night of their stay held a beach party for them in VUNG TAU. The objectives were to show the boys a larger part of their country and let them know what the GVN is doing for the people. It is felt because of this trip, the CIDG and GVN now have 50 more Psyops agents on our side presenting a favorable attitude towards the CIDG and GVN for a long time to come. In June, Detachment B-32 was notified of Siamese twins. The B-32 CA/PO officer contacted Company A S-5 officer who coordinated with the CA/PO of B-36 and the Siamese twins are admitted to the hospital at VUNG TAU and the progress was monitored by B-36 CA/PO officer. Transportation was furnished by Company A S-5 for the family. After a successful operation the twins were separated and the larger returned home. Approximately one week later the smaller child was returned to her home. This was possible only through the concern of the B-32 CA/PO officer and coordination through Company A S-5 and with B-36 CA/PO officer.

(7) IV Corps Tactical Zone (Co D)

(a) Psychological Warfare (PSYWAR). CORDS/PSYOPS and the 10th Psychological Operations Battalion continue to furnish Company D and subordinate detachments

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with sufficient posters, leaflets, and tapes to permit them to accomplish their mission. The Volunteer Information Program (VIP) was emphasized by the S2 and S5 by coordinated efforts. Special VIP tapes have been made and sent to subordinate B-detachments. Also being utilized are special VIP posters and standard VIP leaflets in support of this program.

(b) Social Welfare. The company is continuing to actively participate in medical operations of all subdetachments. Mobile hospital units to conduct (HHD) continue to be a regular feature in the detachment. The length of time required for convalescence.

(c) Motivation and Indoctrination. In support of Motivation and Indoctrination Program, ten 16mm projectors were shipped to specific subordinate detachments. There have been numerous successful combat operation ceremonies for the CSF and MSF to draw attention to specific acts of bravery or outstanding achievement.

(d) Civic Action. All forms of the agricultural program are currently being expanded. Coordination of duck projects, pig projects and fish projects in individual camps is also being stressed. The company is continuing to support numerous schools, hospitals, churches, roads, market places and bridge reconstruction with money, material, or labor in the TMR.

(e) Psychological Operations; Company D is continuing a large scale psychological operations program in the Seven Mountains area in IV Corps. To assist them in exploiting situations as they develop in this operation, Navy PBR, Navy Beach Jumper Units, the HE Team at TPI "ON", and the 10th Psyops Battalion's assets are being utilized.

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k. Personnel.

(1) Strength: Authorized and assigned strengths at the beginning and at the close of the period were as follows:

(a) <u>Beginning of Period:</u>	OFF	WO	EM	AG
Authorized	691	24	2765	3480
Assigned	710	27	2650	3387
(b) <u>Close of Period:</u>	OFF	WO	EM	AGG
Authorized	691	24	2765	3480
Assigned	773	28	2674	3475

(2) Replacements: During this period, a total of 113 officers and 22 enlisted replacements were assigned, while the losses totaled 209 officers and 584 enlisted personnel.

(3) Promotions: A total of 347 enlisted personnel were promoted during this period.

(4) <u>Personnel Management:</u>	Critical	Enlisted	Shortages.
	AUTH	ASG	PROJ. ASG
11F Inf Opr & Intel Spec	530	525	497
11C Hwy Wpn Ldr	150	129	143
51H Const Foreman	20	12	14
73C Pay Specialist	23	10	4
73D Accountant	21	8	20
91S Prev Med Spec	23	11	27
91Z Sr Med NCO	8	3	3
05C Radio TT Oper	117	131	119
31E Radio Repairman	29	19	22

(5) R&R Allocations. The following R&R allocations were received by the 5th SFGA for the months indicated:

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<u>SITE</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>
TOKYO	20	15	18
BANGKOK	45	40	55
TAIPEI	20	20	20
SYDNEY	48	46	50
KUALA LUMPUR	10	7	0
PENANG	0	0	5
MANILA	6	6	9
HAWAII	73	70	72
HONG KONG	25	30	29
SINGAPORE	10	10	10
TOTAL	257	244	268
UTILIZATION RATIO	100.4%	125.3%	118.4%

During this period the average number of allocations per month remained the same at 256. Our utilization ratio has improved from 108 percent the previous period to 118.4 percent for this period. This improvement will allow the 5th SFGA to receive more seat allocations in the future.

(6) Awards and Decorations:

(a) The total number of decorations awarded to 5th SFGA personnel for period ending 31 July 1969:

<u>AWARD</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>
MH	0	0	0
DSC	0	2	2
DFC	0	1	0
	10	21	6
LM	4	2	4
SM	0	4	5

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BS-V	76	13	87
BS	162	177	192
AM-V	5	0	6
AM	59	51	102
ACM-V	5	0	6
ACM	<u>105</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>75</u>
TOTAL	426	381	485
CIB	150	67	112
CMB	24	16	18
PH	22	49	10

Awards of the Bronze Star and below are approved by 5th SFQA. Silver Stars to Distinguished Service Cross are approved by USARV, however Silver Star recommendations may be disapproved by the CO, 5th SFQA.

(b) Percentage of each unit's personnel who were decorated for the period ending 31 July 1969:

UNIT	VALOR			SERVICE/ACHIEVEMENT		
	MAY	JUNE	JULY	MAY	JUNE	JULY
A	7	3	7.1	9.4	11	7.8
B	4.4	6	5.1	13.1	13	16.1
C	6.9	3	6.1	12.1	5	7.2
D	1.3	4	7.7	4.5	11.3	12.5
E	0	0	0	6.2	7.4	1.6
HHC	.4	.7	.6	18.2	14.4	7.3
CCN	4.4	.8	6.7	2.7	4.6	7.2
CCS	2.3	4	.4	4.6	4.6	15.1
CCC	10.8	10	4.3	9.4	1.4	17.7
OTHER	3.7	4	3.5	9.9	14.4	10.4

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(e) The recommendation for the Meritorious Unit Commendation for the period 31 January 68 to 31 December 68 is presently at Headquarters, USARV, for processing and subsequent submission to Headquarters, Department of the Army. The Presidential Unit Citation for the period 1 November 1966 to 31 December 1968 has been awarded to 5th SFGA as of 13 June 1969. See Inclosure 7.

(7) Special Services.

(a) GENERAL. During the past three months special services has continued to make great strides toward improving its facilities and activities to further enhance the morale, comfort and physical fitness of 5th SFGA personnel. During this period 5th SFGA conducted an active volleyball program, culminating in an intra-group team play tournament, which was won by CIDG Finance. Plans have been approved for the construction of an air conditioned special services facility which will include a dark room, game room and exercise room.

(b) Library. The Green Beret Library continues to offer a fine selection of books and magazines. Life Magazine has placed the facility on its complimentary mailing list effective 1 July 1969. The Green Beret Library reflects the following attendance figures for the period:

<u>MAY</u>	624
<u>JUNE</u>	598
<u>JULY</u>	653

(8) Safety. On 28 June 1969 the 5th SFGA Safety Council held its first meeting to discuss accident reports, motor vehicle accident prevention, and firearm safety. The council recommended that the individual commanders play a more active role in the prevention of accidents and increasing safety consciousness on the part of the personnel within their commands. The 5th SFGA Safety Newsletter has proven to be an important asset of the Safety Program. Suggestions and comments received as requested by the newsletter have been mostly helpful in rearing articles to the prime safety problem area. The number of accidents by type during this period are as follows:

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
EOD Violations	3	1	0	4
Weapons Violations	2	0	1	3
Motor Vehicle	0	3	6	9
Falls	1	0	3	4
TOTAL	6	4	10	20

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(9) Civilian Personnel:

(a) The 5th Special Forces Group employs civilians throughout the Republic of Vietnam. The number of civilians employed by units during the period ending 31 July 1969 were as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>
Company A	503	512	510
Company B	699	699	600
Company C	284	292	299
Company D	441	444	442
Det B-51	65	59	59
Det B-52	78	69	73
Det B-55	76	60	67
MSFTC	92	117	115
Det A-502	31	38	38
CLD	203	188	185
SFOB	598	577	580
TOTAL	3070	3055	2968

(b) The civilian personnel strength decreased from the previous quarter, however, as a steady rise was noted, a moratorium on civilian hire was declared as of 11 June 1969. Units were instructed to review their TD's in anticipation of possible phasedown or a reduction in force.

(c) The slow decrease of civilian personnel during this period reflects a reluctance on the part of units to operate well below their authorized strength. Future moratorium on civilian hire will be coupled with readjustments of the civilian Table of Distribution for each unit. This would in effect reduce the ceiling of authorized hire.

(10) Reenlistments:

(a) The following are the 5th SFCA, 1st SF, reenlistment statistics for the period ending 31 July 1969.

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RA	ELIGIBLE			REENLISTED			PERCENTAGE			
	AUS	RES & NG	TOTAL	RA	AUS	RESNG	TOTAL	RA	AUS	TOTAL
206	29	1	236	93	0	0	93	46%	0%	41%

(b) The following are the Regular Army statistics for the same period.

	ELIGIBLE	REENLISTED	PERCENTAGE
Less than four (4) years	126	15	16%
More than four (4) years	80	78	97%
Total	206	93	46%

(c) Thirty-Three (33) EM extended their ETO.

(11) Chaplains Activities.ACTIVITY CONDUCTEDReligious Services

Services Conducted 239

Attendance 4120

Group Parish Activities

Hospital Visits 34

Counselling 563

Interviews 3526

Communication Services

Services 170

Communicants 2007

CA/Psyops Activities 25

Invocations/Benedictions

Conducted 18

Attendance 933

Staff Meetings 156Camp Visits 242Camps Visited 194ACTIVITY CONDUCTED

Memorial Services 32

Attendance 1710

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: During the three months 16,152 separate items of religious literature, devotional books, magazines, paper back books, SF prayer cards, calendars, religious medals, and gift packages of items received from supporters in the USA were sent out to all detachments of the 5th SFGA.

(12) Discipline, Law and Order:(a) Discipline Reports:

	<u>THIS QUARTER</u>			
	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Pass Violation	3	0	5	8
Off Limits Violation	5	5	5	15
Curfew Violation	7	5	5	17
Traffic Violation	10	11	22	43
Multiple Charges	6	6	14	26
AWOL	0	0	0	0
Others	14	12	17	43
TOTAL	45	39	68	152

	<u>LAST QUARTER</u>			
	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Pass Violation	0	0	0	0
Off Limits Violation	1	0	0	1
Curfew Violation	5	2	2	9
Traffic Violation	30	12	14	56
Multiple Charges	10	7	9	26
AWOL	0	3	3	6
Others	27	24	12	63
TOTAL	73	40	40	161

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(b) Judicial Punishment:

<u>THIS QUARTER</u>				
	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
General Court-Martial	0	0	0	0

Special Court-Martial	1	0	2	3
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Summary Court-Martial	0	0	0	0
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<u>LAST QUARTER</u>				
	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
General Court-Martial	1	0	0	1

Special Court-Martial	0	0	0	0
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Summary Court-Martial	0	0	0	0
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(c) Non-Judicial Punishment:

<u>THIS QUARTER</u>				
	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Article 15	19	30	24	73

<u>LAST QUARTER</u>				
	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Article 15	20	20	29	77

(d) Legal Assistance: Legal assistance was rendered to 212 clients, a decrease of 26 over the past quarter.

(13) CIDG Strength Accounting: Strength accounting statistics revealed that there are 38,717 members of CIDG assigned as of the end of 31 July 1969.

(14) I Corps Tactical Zone (Co C).

(a) Strength: Strengths at the beginning and end of the reporting period were:

<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JULY</u>
Authorized	56	63
Assigned	58	75

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Authorized	166	184
Assigned	158	164

(b) Replacements: The flow of replacements during the reporting period was satisfactory. All personnel were well qualified and ready to assume their jobs. A shortage of 91B's and 11F's, CA/PO NCO's is, to a degree, hampering the effectiveness of some detachments. This situation could become critical if existing vacancies are not filled.

(c) Discipline. Two Article 15 punishments were imposed during the reporting period; both administered by the Company Commander. Contributing factor in both cases was the individual overstaying special leave rendering himself AWOL.

(d) Morale and Personnel Services. There was one serious incident during the reporting period. MSG Lampkins, Lloyd R, 512-34-7373, presently in Pre-Trial confinement at United States Installation Stockade, Long Binh, RVN, is to be tried for unpremeditated murder. Subject EM was involved in a shooting incident on 31 May 1969 resulting in the death of SFC John N. Lachina, Btry C, 3rd Bn, 16 Arty, APO 96374. MSG Lampkins was reassigned to the Long Binh facility. Leave and R&R's processed rapidly and in almost all cases corresponded with requested dates and locations. There were a total of 54 R&R's and 16 special leaves during the reporting period. There were sixteen enlisted promotions during the reporting period. Five officer promotions were also approved during the previous 90 days. The awards and decorations office has processed almost 150 recommendations during this period. The prompt and continued use of the Impact Award program has been encouraged.

(e) Personnel Management. Command emphasis is being placed upon the revision of the existing TOE. At the present time many personnel in key or operational MOS's are working out of their MOS in jobs necessary to the overall mission of this command, but not yet authorized under TOE now being used. Coordination of all staff sections is currently under way in the preparation of the MTCE with job descriptions and justifications to cover these shortcomings.

(f) Civilian Employees: Company C presently employs 299 civilians in order to provide centralized civilian services in the fields of logistics, medicine and administration necessary for C, B, and A-detachments to maintain maximum effectiveness. Civilian employees are recruited, paid and managed in close accordance with established tables of distribution and 5th SFG (Abn) Reg 690-1.

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(15) II Corps Tactical Zone (Co B)

(a) Strength: Strengths at the beginning and end of the reporting period were:

<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JULY</u>
Authorized	110	97
Assigned	117	121

<u>ENLISTED</u>		
Authorized	359	319
Assigned	342	376

The decrease in personnel was caused by the conversion of four A-Camps in the B-22 area to RF/FF. One A-detachment in B-32's area was also converted. The conversion, plus normal turnover in personnel, has resulted in a decrease of 50 officers assigned to Company B.

(b) Replacements. At the present time Company B has received 28 new officers and 64 new enlisted personnel replacements over the reporting period. Personnel gains include some individuals with quite a bit of experience in staff and in combat; whereas in previous periods, officers lacked experience and many NCO's were new to Special Forces.

(c) Discipline. Throughout Company B, discipline is not a major problem. Non-Judicial Punishment has been held at 7 Article 15's over the reporting period.

(d) Morale and Personnel Services. A total of 108 R&R allocations were obtained with all 108 slots being filled over the reporting period. During the same period Company B has had 40 enlisted personnel promoted.

(e) Civilian Employees. As of the end of the last pay period, Company B has 600 civilian employees throughout II CTZ. These civilians are employed as cooks, interpreters, washgirls, mechanics, and carpenters. They are also employed as supply warehousemen, waitresses, secretaries and general laborers.

(16) III Corps Tactical Zone (Co A).

(a) Strength: Strengths at the beginning and end of the reporting period were:

<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JULY</u>
Authorized	97	97
Assigned	114	101

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<u>ENLISTED</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JULY</u>
Authorized	296	296
Assigned	261	243

(b) Significant Activities. Major changes within the C-detachment during the reporting period were as follows. On 18 July 1969 LTC James A. Lillard assumed command of Company A, replacing LTC Robert M. Campbell, who departed due to DERNS. On 1 July 1969 CPT John E. Bircher replaced Maj Alfred Eways as head of the Company A S2 section. Maj Eways departed for PCS.

(c) LRRP Administration: Unnecessary delay and confusion has occurred as a result of LRRP personnel pay records being maintained through their parent units. Efforts have been made to get these records transferred to 101st Finance at BIEN HOA. Such a move would enable a more efficient system of processing LRRP personnel pay records. Presently, all such requests for transfer have met some resistance. Another problem facing LRRP administration is that, due to the fact that the 9th Infantry Division has redeployed to CONUS, 5 men have been lost from the authorized LRRP augmentation. An unsettled question is whether these slots will be divided among the remaining units, or whether the authorized LRRP augmentation will be decreased by five. The preferred solution would be to retain the slots.

(d) Transfer of Company A Financial Records: During the month of May, the financial records of all personnel assigned or attached to Company A were transferred from 22nd Finance in NHA TRANG to the 101st Division Finance office in BIEN HOA. The move has proven very beneficial to the unit in time saved off-site as well as facilitating the solution of pay complaints. Continued improvement is being conducted and the payroll for July was under a completely mechanized system.

(e) Disciplinary Action: Article 15s administered to Company A personnel during the reporting period are as follows:

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>
OFF	0	0	0
EM	0	2	1

Military Police reports received on Company A personnel during the reporting period are as follows:

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>
OFF	0	2	0
EM	2	5	4

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(f) Morale and Personnel Services. During the reporting period, the Company A film system continued to operate smoothly. A control system, utilizing a DA Form 1203, insures an efficient rotation of films among the detachments. Each gaining detachment signs for the incoming series of films, thus giving a continuous record of the present location of all films. The following awards and decorations were processed and forwarded to 5th Special Forces Group A&D for the reporting period: 133 valor awards, 81 service or achievement awards and 24 Air Medals.

(g) Leaves and R&R. There was a total of 90 R&R's and 93 leaves during the quarter.

(h) Special Services. More recreational equipment has been requisitioned to replace as needed the expendable items received during the last reporting period. New, varied athletic equipment has been requisitioned in an attempt to expand recreational resources.

(i) Personnel Management. During the first two months of the reporting period there was a very critical shortage of operational MG's. Medical and operational intelligence personnel were extremely critical and in demand. However, this problem is being solved with the influx of newly assigned personnel from NHA TRANG.

(j) Civilian Employees. Presently, 520 civilian employees are employed by Company A; 194 at the C-detachment, 160 at the four B-detachments and 166 at the fourteen A-detachments. A 30-day moratorium, from 11 June to 1 July, was placed on civilian hire with views toward reduction. No civilians were hired in III Corps during the period. Civilian salaries continue to be above the Group average. The density of the population around SAIGON - BIEN HOA is the main reason. To employ and maintain employment of competent civilians, Company A must pay a slightly higher wage in comparison to other Corps. In May, interpreter/translators' pay was changed to a fixed salary for each grade and step. In most cases this resulted in a slight increase of pay. Also the Staff Engineer was given approval for eight (8) temporary hires to be funded under cost code 906-1030 on a monthly basis.

(17) IV Corps Tactical Zone (Co D).

(a) Strength: Strengths at the beginning and end of the reporting period were:

OFFICERS	MAY	JUL
Authorized	75	75
Assigned	101	90

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ENLISTED MAY JUL

Authorized 259 259

Assigned 266 237

(b) Critical Shortages:

Officers:

<u>MOS</u>	<u>DUITY POSITION</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>SHORT</u>
31542	A-Det XO/CPO Officer	02	6

Enlisted:

<u>MOS</u>	<u>AUTH</u>	<u>ASC</u>	<u>SHORT</u>
11F	69	63	-6
11B	18	17	-1
11C	18	7	-11
91B	34	28	-6
05B	50	38	-12
12B	18	12	-6

(c) Personnel Management: Promotions.

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>
OFFICERS	9	4	4
ENLISTED	5	3	0

Rotation: A recurring problem exists in the late receipt of re-assignment notification and orders. This imposes hardships on individuals in settling personal affairs.

<u>R R</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>
Auth	26	23	26
Taken	18	29	24

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1. Medical.

(1) USASF Medical Care. There has been an increase in the incidents of malaria towards the close of the reporting period. This increase is in part due to extended operations in falciparum areas and partly within normal seasonal trends at the onset of the rainy season. Generally, the health of the USASF personnel has remained excellent throughout the reporting period. There has been a substantial decrease in battle injuries apparently related to the reduction in enemy activity. The new Group Surgeon has placed increased emphasis on camp visits by unit medical officers. This should serve to increase unit effectiveness in recognizing disease patterns as they appear at our isolated A-detachments.

(2) CIDG Medical Care. A pre-induction physical examination and immunization program for CIDG has been established by USASF and VMSF regulation. This procedure was necessitated by large numbers of physically unfit candidates being admitted into the CIDG program, and by the inability of medical channels to determine adequate dates of disability upon release of personnel from the program. This latter problem has resulted in several fraudulent disability claims that had to be paid because no permanent health records had been kept on CIDG personnel. Under the new system, a complete induction physical examination will be performed on each inductee. A medical officer or his designate representative makes the final determination on an individual's medical qualification for duty. If determined fit, then a medical record with the results of the physical is permanently filed with the inductee's pay record. In addition, a basic immunization series consisting of smallpox, plague, cholera, tetanus, and TBC skin test is recorded on the health record and periodically updated. During the reporting period there was a serious malaria epidemic in III Corps among CIDG personnel. This epidemic immobilized over 60% of personnel in one camp. With the peak of the rainy season still to come, it was decided that a full malaria prophylaxis program should be initiated consisting of a daily dapsone tablet and a weekly chloroquine primaquine tablet for CIDG personnel. It was recognized that Asian peoples have a tendency towards increased hemolysis with the use of dapsone due to the G6PD chromosome characteristic. The Group Surgeon discussed this problem with the USARV Surgeon's staff. It was decided that approximately 5% of CIDG personnel taking dapsone would become sick, and that this rate could vary by as much a factor as 2. However, it was decided to *in situ* the full malaria prophylaxis program due to the fact that the threat of malaria sickness was far greater than that of dapsone reaction. Instructions have been put out to all Group medical personnel to carefully monitor the program. Authorization has been given to withdraw the dapsone requirement from all CIDG personnel who show symptoms of sickness. A report of the results of the program will be made at the end of the next reporting period. The CIDG convalescent center in III Corps has now been co-located with the Company A CIDG Hospital. It is envisioned that this center will serve all four corps. The problem of additional personnel needed to staff the hospital is being staffed and should be resolved by the next reporting period.

(3) Preventive Medicine and Veterinary Activities. The outbreak of

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Malaria among III Corps CIDG has been effectively controlled and virtually eliminated by a strong Preventive Medicine effort that included aerial spray, ground spray, logging, isolation of victims and full malaria prophylaxis of CIDG personnel. Group Preventive Medicine personnel spend 75% of the time in the field advising Camp Commanders. Requirements for corrective action on Preventive Medicine deficiencies are made in writing and signed for the Group Commander. It has been noted that camps are not following policies and procedures as outlined in the newly published Preventive Medicine Manual, 5th SFG Pam HC-10. A directive has gone out to all units reminding them of their responsibilities in fulfilling Group Preventive Medicine requirements. Company Commanders were introduced to the manual at a recent meeting. No unusual disease outbreaks have occurred in USASF and CIDG personnel during the reporting period other than the III Corps malaria outbreak. The group has been faced with a chronic shortage of Preventive Medicine specialists, MOS 91S. A conference with Colonel Walsh, USARV Chief of Preventive Medicine, revealed that there is an excess of 91S personnel in-country. Although they are not SF qualified, it was decided to requisition a number of these personnel equal to the chronic shortage in that MOS. In this manner, additional support will have been gained that otherwise would have been unobtainable. An organizational change among Group Preventive Medicine personnel was recommended to the Company Commanders. It was recommended to pull Preventive Medicine specialists back from the B-detachments, and consolidate them at the C-detachments. From there, they would be available to travel throughout the TACR advising Camp Commanders and making progress inspections. In this manner, it is hoped that PM efforts may be more effectively controlled and disseminated. This action was deemed necessary after medical and command inspections indicated that PM deficiencies were not being corrected quickly enough at the detachment level, and is in consonance with the recently submitted MTOE. During the past three months, the canine rabies vaccination program has continued at the A and B-detachments. Vaccination of all small animals belonging to USASF and CIDG personnel in I Corps was completed in June. Presently, the program is being carried out in II and III Corps. In the following weeks, the Group Veterinary Officers will visit each A and B-detachment to vaccinate pets and livestock as applicable. To date, approximately 1738 dogs have been vaccinated in I and IV Corps. During the period July to November, the incidence of two endemic cattle diseases, foot and mouth disease (FMD) and rinderpest, seems to increase. In July FMD was diagnosed in a cattle herd belonging to a II Corps A-detachment and was suspected in certain cattle sent from Nha Trang to A-detachments for CIDG ration use. There is no vaccine or specific treatment for foot and mouth disease. Detachments receiving or possessing cattle exhibiting any hoof and mouth ulcerations should request veterinary assistance, isolate cattle, and butcher for ration use prior to the development of extensive debilitation or secondary infection. Cook all meat thoroughly. Vaccine is available for the bovine disease, rinderpest; however, vaccination efficiency is

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limited and of questionable value after clinical signs become apparent. Neither disease is transmissible to man but of great economic importance in the cattle industry.

(4) Medical Supplies. During the reporting period, the forward supply point located at Detachment B-23 was closed down. This was accomplished due to diminished supply requirements. Medical supplies for detachments under B-23 are now coming from Company B or directly from the Group Logistical Support Center. This logistical support change has caused no noticeable medical difficulties to date for the supported detachments.

(5) Training. The new Group Surgeon has placed increased emphasis on counterpart relations between VNSF and USASF medical personnel. All directives affecting the CIDG program are now jointly staffed. It is recognized that some day the VNSF must assume the full medical role in the CIDG program. Advanced training programs have been arranged for CIDG medical specialists. One of the goals of these programs is to gain recognition for our CIDG medical specialists by the RVN government. At present, CIDG medical specialists receive no recognition whatsoever outside of USASF-VNSF channels.

(6) I Corps Tactical Zone. (Co C)

(a) USASF Medical Care. USASF personnel are only treated in the CIDG hospital for minor ailments. Any disease or procedure that requires hospitalization is sent to NSA or 95th Evac Hospital. All dental work is done at 8th Support Group.

(b) CIDG Medical Care. All CIDG and their direct dependents are treated at the CIDG hospital for whatever ailments they have. Any surgical or medical disease that is beyond the abilities of the staff or facilities are referred to NSA or 95th Evac Hospital. All routine dental work is done by one of the staff. All routine obstetrical work is done by the Surgeon and his staff. Patients evacuated from the field are sent to the closest American hospital for treatment and are then sent to the CIDG hospital for convalescence and deployment to their homes or units. New programs at the CIDG Hospital include completion of a 5-bed isolation ward; the building of a medical emergency bunker; institution and completion of an immunization program for all CIDG of Tetanus, Smallpox, Cholera, and Plague; keeping regular checkups on all mess personnel and maintaining preventative medicine checkups and suggestion of improvements to the C, B and A-detachment by the preventive medicine specialist on a weekly and/or monthly basis. A new air conditioner to cool the entire hospital is in the process of being installed. The most critical shortage is still medics. At present only one camp has the allotted two medics and many of those medics are due to RCS with no replacements in sight. The MSF operates with half the needed number of medics. There should be at least one more medic to work at the CIDG Hospital. There should also be one additional GMO 3-3100 to aid in the

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1. Revision of the medics at the B and A-sites and operation of the
CIDG Hospital.

(a) Veterinary Medicine. There is no veterinarian attached to
Company C, but there is a veterinarian assigned to Group Headquarters
who monitors and trouble-shoots throughout the country. He supervises
immunization of all animals as needed. There have been cases of Rinder-
pest reported at MEKONG LONG and cases of buffalo dying at GIA VUC but no
diagnosis was made although Rinderpest was suspected.

(b) Medical Supply. During this period a reassessment of support
activity service was conducted. It was determined that better support
could be obtained from Group rather than a medical supply depot some
sixty miles away. Coordination was made with the Group Medical Supply
Officer. A new authorized medical stockage list is being compiled.
When it is published, it will be distributed to subordinate detachments.
In addition, DA Form 2765-1 will be implemented to requisition medical
supplies. Previously, a "shopping list" form was used. This old method
did not allow each item to be treated as a separate request. By using the
new form, subordinate detachments should receive better medical supply sup-
port.

(c) Training Program. No formal training was given in the last
quarter. The C-1 Medical Section has a tentative schedule of another
Medical Training Course to commence in October. This will be a basic
medical course and will probably consist of a class of about 40.

(d) MEDECINS Sans Frontières. There has been no MTFAPS done at the C-detachment level
due to the lack of USASF medics and doctors, and the amount of work already
done at the CIDG Hospital. One-shot MTFAPS in the past have proven
to have little meaning in changing health standards among rural population,
but can be of excellent Psyops value.

(e) Miscellaneous. The CIDG hospital, located at DANANG, though necessary,
is not normally a component part of a Special Forces Company, and should have
been modified to its needs. It is not realistic when the work of a
hospital of 100 beds is accomplished by only one doctor and two enlisted
medics on a 24 hour basis.

2. II Corps Tactical Zone (Co B).

(a) USASF Medical Care. There were two cases of hepatitis among USASF
personnel in the II Corps area. One individual was known to have had a gamma-
globulin shot three months before. His disease was mild, lasting only two
and one half weeks. This illustrates the effectiveness of GG in reducing the
severity of the disease. Yet the status of GG immunization is still unclear
as it is authorized for USASF but often not given. There is a popular and
prevalent misconception among SF personnel that the shot "lasts" only a few
hours and doesn't do any good. Even the TB Med on hepatitis offers that there

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is no definite data regarding the degree of protection or dosage. If all positive data were presented with explanation of gammaglobulin's effectiveness it would probably be better enforced.

(b) CIDG Medical Care. About 7000 patients were treated at the two hospitals and approximately 90,000 were cared for at the II Corps A and B-detachments. The Pleiku CIDG hospital now has a capacity of 101 beds since a third ward was opened. This makes it possible to keep patients longer and discharge them only when their wounds are fully healed. During the VN NVA siege, the hospital was above capacity with 120 patients. Cots were put up in the aisles. Because of Ward III and the upcoming physical therapy building, some more nurses will have to be requested. The physical rehabilitation building for the CIDG hospital has been approved and soon will be contracted out. One of the indigenous medics is being trained at the 71st Evac Hospital to operate the newly arrived equipment and to instruct the patients in proper therapy. Often patients heal their fractures or wounds but won't use the limbs unless someone works with them. A recurring problem in medical care for the CIDG is that often the patients are given extensive workups either at the CIDG hospital or the 71st and then they either refuse surgery or leave before the definitive treatment can be accomplished. All A-camps have requested and received vaccine for the immunization of the CIDG, and most of the camps are accomplishing these immunizations. This is particularly important in view of the three area epidemics of plague in Company B. Also, a cholera epidemic has been reported in Thailand. Preventative Medicine continues to be the biggest medical problem at the A-camp. Mosquitos and fly control, as well as latrines are recurrent problem areas. A PM man is needed who does nothing else for the C-detachment except travel around to the A-camps checking on the preventative medicine program. After just completing a year of PM work, the two PM specialists who were the C-detachment supervisors for the II Corps SF area state that lack of interest and motivation are the main reasons for dysfunction.

(c) Medical Supply. Camps have mentioned problems in obtaining diesel to use in burning out their latrines and getting aerosol insecticide bombs to control flies within buildings. Crutches are hard to obtain; even the 71st Evac Hospital has had trouble keeping up their supply. There is now only one medical FSP, located at PLEIKU, for II Corps SF. The BAN ME THUOT FSP has closed out.

(d) Training Program. The BAN ME THUOT hospital graduated 4 nurses and 7 medics in the last quarter. A class of 27 medics graduated in June from the first basic medic's course held in the PLEIKU CIDG hospital's newly completed classroom. Another course is to begin on 4 August for the same number of medics. Training aids are badly needed for this program. Material sent from US drug companies turned out to be inappropriate for this level of training. A series of slide strips on common health problems are planned for the second course. The VNSF Det C-2 Surgeon has been gaining practical experience in operating procedures at the USA 71st Evac Hospital

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which has greatly increased his medical proficiency and confidence. For continued training of medics at A camps, the increased use of quizzes is planned. This should be a refreshing change for them from the more didactic newsletter.

(a) MEDCAPS. A-detachments reported a total of 92 MEDCAPS in the month of June. A common opinion around the A-camps of Company B is that MEDCAPS have a very limited usefulness in that often there can be no followups for continued treatment. Experience indicates that people often trade their medicines or take incorrect amounts. The consensus is that they are mostly beneficial only for psyops rather than for medical reasons. A few medics state, however, that if a MEDCAP is conducted properly it can be of benefit. These are the medics that take microscopes with them, conduct followups and insure that medicines are taken properly.

(8) III Corps Tactical Zone. (Co A).

(a) USASF Medical Care. The CIDG hospital continues to function as a Special Forces company-level medical facility for USASF personnel. Medical and dental records are maintained at company level, and the hospital conducts routine daily sick call for members of the C-team. The hospital also administers all immunizations. While all emergency cases from A and B-teams are medevaced directly to Evacuation or Surgical Hospitals, CIDG hospital screens all patients requiring more sophisticated medical care not offered on site. This includes X-rays, laboratory procedures, casting, and appraisal by the Company Surgeon. All dental work is referred to the 499th Dental Detachment in Bien Hoa.

(b) CIDG Medical Care. The hospital capacity has been increased from 79 to 100 beds. During the reporting period, the hospital had a mass casualty situation, receiving over 400 MSF with malaria. The Gymnasium at Company A was turned into an additional ward to handle the casualties. This temporary facility enabled the hospital staff to treat the sick MSF with optimum efficiency. The construction of the new convalescent center is under way. It is expected to be completed within the next month.

(c) Preventative Medicine. There has been no epidemic of any significance reported in III CTZ during the reporting period. Preventative Medicine personnel continued to be a major problem area. Only two are currently assigned to Co A.

(d) Training Program. The training program for nurses and medics continued at Company A, with 12 CIDG dental students graduating from the dental training course. This included 10 weeks of intensive didactic and clinical training in field dental care. A new nursing training course with 10 students is now in progress. Presently 16 CIDG medics are enrolled in the 8 week dental training program.

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(9) IV Corps Tactical Zone (Co D).

(a) CIDG Medical Care. During the month of May the medical section provided medical personnel and supplies for the operations on PHU CHOC Island and NUI COTO Mountain. A program designed to immunize the Mike Force was undertaken at B-H-O. Similar programs have been initiated at each camp in an effort to immunize the CIDG. Mike Force personnel strength diminished markedly due to malaria and gastroenteritis in June. Field sanitation has been given emphasis as a means to preclude gastroenteritis. The salience of malaria chemoprophylaxis has been re-emphasized. All CIDG located in the vicinity of the Seven Mountains area are required to take dapsone daily in addition to the weekly chloroquine-primaquine prophylaxis. Progress seems to have been made in this area. A request for expansion of the dispensary was approved by Headquarters, 5th SFGA. Renovation and improvements to the medical supply warehouse have been completed. Included is a cement vault designed to provide adequate security for narcotics and Code R Items in consonance with Group Regulation 40-4.

(b) Preventive Medicine. Rat traps (wire type) were constructed and distributed to teams. The wire trap has proven to be efficient and is more desirable in the prevention of plague and other diseases caused by infectious insects.

(c) Medical Supply. Effective 1 July, a revised stockage list and requisition form will be used by Co D operational detachments for the purpose of requisitioning medical supplies.

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m. Signal.

(1) Operations. All means of communications utilized by the 5th SFGA operated at a high level of efficiency for the reporting period. Few significant difficulties were encountered. The continuing efforts emphasizing realistic message precedence now reflects the tactical urgency of communications. The 5th SFGA generated Immediate traffic is now 6.2% of all traffic. A review of the Group SOI/SSI indicated that these publications were outdated, difficult to use, and did not coincide with higher headquarters directives. The entire SOI for the month of June was changed to eliminate these deficiencies. During the month of July, SOI Item (50) was completely revised to provide secure callsigns and prefixes for all individuals in the SFOR. Prior to this revision an unclassified call word was given to the commanders for the duration of their assignment. The revision eliminated this un-secure means of identification and provided all commanders within the 5th SFGA a secure call-sign to reflect USARV policies and regulations. The revised SSI provides a more comprehensive instruction source for the Group SOI. A project was undertaken to rewire the SFOR with a cable system and remove the WD-1 field wire presently used for internal telephone communications. All of the cable needed has been installed. This project has been brought to a temporary halt by a shortage of terminal boxes needed to connect the field phones to the cable system. Once these terminal boxes are procured the phone communications will be cut over to the cable system. A new S-2/S-3 complex was approved and the installation of telephone service was begun and the complex cable system is completed. A shortage of terminal hardware needed to connect the instruments to the house wires has arisen and full service cannot be installed until this shortage is filled. Coordination was made with the Air Force communications personnel to install an overhead cable from the junction box in front of Signal Company to the B-55 area. The old cable (number 006) had an intermittent short which would periodically interrupt service. The new cable was emplaced in late July and cutover has been made.

(2) Training. The 11/4-hour communications refresher course continues to provide excellent instruction to newly assigned signal personnel. Radio operators are now reporting to their field assignments with adequate proficiency in CW operations and the necessary familiarization with communications equipment being utilized within the 5th Special Forces Group.

(3) New Concept/Equipment. To meet a need for greater mobility in B-52's communications, a new radio teletype van was designed by MSG Loyd of this office. The old AN/GRC-26 used by B-52 consisted of a large receiver and transmitter with associated teletype equipment contained in 2½ ton van. The equipment did not lend itself to sling loading and was prone to droppage during on and off loading due to weight and balance. The new van uses a FRC-93 radio with associated teletype equipment housed in a 3/4 ton shelter. The shelter is much lighter and lends itself to sling loading, using the shackles which are an integral component of the shelter.

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(1) Miscellaneous. A definite communications problem has been experienced in camps turned over to the VNSF due to the lack of training on new equipment and limited familiarization with communications concepts unique to Special Forces operations. Subordinate commands are implementing a vigorous training program to insure that all VNSF radio operators are able to assume the responsibility for all camp communications so that there will be a smooth transition to total VNSF communications personnel. There is also a lack of qualified VNSF electronics repairmen. The VNSF could not at the present time provide electronic maintenance support in the event of troop reduction or complete US withdrawal. It has been recommended that VNSF repairmen be given on-the-job training at all echelons of repair. The ultimate goal of this program would be for the VNSF technicians to take over more and more of the electronics repair responsibility until such time as they could assume all the maintenance support and insure a smooth transition from United States to total Vietnamese support.

(5) I Corps Tactical Zone (Co C)

(a) Operations. Secure teletype remains the primary means of communications with higher and adjacent headquarters. Presently (1) one troposcatter circuit (SFOB) and two (2) land line circuits (III MAF COC and DAUANG Major Relay) are in operation. The DAUANG South Minor Relay through which this unit was previously supported was deactivated on 1 June 1969. The DAUANG Major Relay Facility now affords us access to the Defense Communications System (DCS) with world-wide routing. Communications with and between subordinate units are facilitated by secure frequency modulated (FM) radios and single side-band. Maximum emphasis is being placed on the advantage of secure voice operations. All detachments presently have a secure voice capability with either other detachments LNO's, C-Team, or adjacent units. On 5 July 1969, detachment B-22 (detachment B-11 designate) began relocation from QUY NHON to CHU LAI. Construction of the Communications Center has now begun. Detachment B-11 will begin operations on or about 15 August and will assume operational control of Detachments A-103, A-104, A-106, A-107, and A-108. It is anticipated that initial communications will be via radio teletype, teletype relay through Americal Division CommCenter, SSB and telephone, until such time as more channels become available in I CTZ for Sole User Voice and Secure Teletype circuits. An alternate communications center is presently under construction. The alternate commander will provide a pre-designated facility from which to operate in the event of emergency.

(b) New Concepts. Radio Sets AN/PRC-93 (KWM-2A) and/or AN/PRC-74 were hand received to Vietnamese Special Forces personnel corps wide. Selected VNSF personnel were trained in the operation of this equipment, and a net closely paralleling that of the USASF was activated on 15 May 1969. Operation of this net has been highly successful and only minor difficulties have been experienced. This is considered particularly noteworthy since the USASF communications personnel get involved only when absolutely necessary.

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Recorder-Tape Unit, AN/GSH-17 and a limited number of Coder-Burst devices, AN/GRA-17, are being requisitioned for use in I CTZ on a trial basis only. With a 300 WPM capability at the A-detachment level, minimum time would be spent passing combat essential traffic.

(c) Problems. This unit is still experiencing shortage of X-mode cables and adapter cards for use with secure voice equipment. This shortage precludes corps-wide distribution of KY-30's. There is a shortage of communications personnel (MOS 05B) in I CTZ. Although this shortage is not critical at the present time, it can become so upon rotation of ten (10) of the total of twenty-six (26) 05B's assigned. Rotation is scheduled to take place within the next 60-90 days.

(d) Miscellaneous. Plans are underway to isolate the radio room from the remainder of the Communications Center. Relocation will minimize the possibility of compromising emanations and will satisfy the requirements of COMSEC regulations.

(6) II Corps Tactical Zone. (Co B)

(a) Operations. Seven of fourteen B Company A-detachments are required to relay FM traffic to the next higher headquarters at least part of each day. This is significant in that high grade FM circuits are required to accommodate encryption devices, KY-8 and KY-38. In an effort to upgrade marginal FM circuits, the Signal Office has requisitioned high gain, directional antennas to be installed at affected sites. As an additional measure, the Signal Officer is attempting to locate a source of wide band filters for use in the AN/VRC-46 during A-mode operations. The installation will be made in accordance with TM11-5820-401-20, section 3, paragraph 7.a.(2)(b) and will replace the narrow band filter used in normal operations. The remaining alternative is to install three retransmission sites to facilitate direct secure voice communications with next higher headquarters.

(b) Training. The primary emphasis remains with on-the-job training in MOS 05B (radio operator) and 31E (radio repair). Company 5, in the past, has had operators who were neither qualified to send and receive an acceptable level of CW nor were they familiarized with the practical aspects of radio operations and antenna construction. Where possible, inexperienced operators are assigned to B-detachments for a period of orientation and then further assigned to an A-detachment with an experienced operator.

(b) New Concepts/Equipment. There is a requirement for a mobile teletype terminal such as the AN/VSC-2 or AN/GRC-142 to support tactical headquarters in the field, e.g., MSF multi-battalion task force headquarters or A-detachments in prolonged contact such as a state of siege. Secure teletype equipment will provide page copy for routine reports and requests. This additional capability will significantly reduce the traffic load on tactical FM and SSB frequencies during extended combat operations. The AN/VSC-2 and AN/GRC-142 are specifically

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recommended due to air transportability and reliability.

(d) Miscellaneous. The current authorization of eight AN/PRC-25/77 radios per A-detachment is inadequate to support operational requirements. In general, A-detachment commanders indicate that they require at least eleven FM radios to support two simultaneous company size operations (at three radios per company), plus local security operations and general use (three radios), plus two radios as back up or float. The goal of the increase is to preclude limiting operations for lack of communications. The AM radio set HT-1 is often used in lieu of the AN/PRC-25/77, however, the HT-1 has a limited range of one mile and will not net with the FM radios of supporting units such as air and artillery. Company B requires an additional eight X-mode cables for the RT-524 in order to complete installation of the secure FM voice system. It appears that these cables are not available within RVN supply channels and they must be requisitioned from COMUS. X-mode cables have been on requisition through 5th Group Signal Office since October 1968.

(7) III Corps Tactical Zone. (Co A)

(a) Operations. The SSB Radio AN/FRC-93 is a primary means of communications for passing administrative traffic between C and B-detachments. At present Company A is emphasizing the importance of utilizing the SSB for passing extended administrative traffic between A and B-detachments. This will clear the air on FM and preclude extended administrative traffic from interfering with operational traffic such as contact reports. FM communications continue to be very reliable in III Corps. This reliability is enhanced through the use of Nui Ba Den as a radio relay site. There is a problem, however, in areas with large troops concentrations with regards to frequency jamming. This problem has been discussed with II F&F and they are looking into the possibilities of issuing more discrete frequencies in these areas. Presently there are VHF circuits to 3 B-detachments and RTT to the other (B-36) as primary teletype system. The company utilizes RTT as backup for these systems. Recently the VHF circuits have been unreliable so RTT communications have had to be relied upon. Most of the problem with the VHF and Tropo circuits lies in the low priority assigned them. Steps are being taken to raise those priorities.

(b) Training. Cross training programs at C and B-detachment level are continuing in order to insure maximum utilization of the communications personnel.

(c) New Concepts/Equipment. Secure voice systems continue to enhance the communications in the III CTZ. The reliability of the equipment has been excellent and the maintenance problems low.

(8) IV Corps Tactical Zone (Co D).

(a) Problem Areas. There is a lack of equipment necessary to establish

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adequate secure voice nets. There has been a great deal of command emphasis placed on the need for increased secure voice capabilities throughout the 5th Special Forces Group, but this was not accompanied by an increase in available equipment. The Group lacks the necessary X-mode cables for the installation of the KY-8 secure voice system. Several of Company D's outlying camps require the KY-8 because the range on the KY-38, which is readily available, is considerably less than what would be necessary for them to contact their next higher headquarters.

(b) Training. During this quarter a training program was conducted on the PRC-74. The Vietnamese have a pressing need for some time now to establish a voice radio net down to their B-detachments and they were finally able to obtain the necessary assets. The instruction covered installation and operation of the PRC-74. The effectiveness of the teaching is reflected by the fact that the Vietnamese Special Forces have now established a voice radio net from High Command down to, and including all of the B-detachments and there have as yet been no operator or equipment problems of any consequence. The on-the-job training system that requires new operators to remain at the company when they first arrive has continued and has proved to be quite effective. Working at the company under direct supervision until they become more proficient and aware of their responsibilities greatly reduces problems when the individual eventually goes to a subordinate detachment.

(c) New Concepts/Equipment. Through close coordination with the other staff sections, the signal maintenance facility has been able to get much more use out of their air assets available. The use of these assets has greatly enhanced the efficiency of the electronics maintenance shop by allowing personnel to go to the various subordinate detachments and actively seek out equipment needing repair. Air assets also allow equipment to be returned to the team much more rapidly than was the case in the past. During the rainy seasons in the past the airboats have always used the long whip antenna with the PRC-25 radio. This has proved unsatisfactory in that the long whip can not stand up to the constant beating it receives from bushes, reeds, trees, etc. A test was conducted with a vehicular antenna and matching unit mounted on an airboat. The test showed that not only was the antenna capable of taking the beating, but the communications improved with the use of the matching unit. Additional units have been placed on requisition.

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n. Comptroller.

(1) Verification of Dependents: The current pay and allowances system for the CIDG limits family allowance payment to four dependents. In April a joint USASF-VNSF conference was held to develop a directive requiring verification of all dependents. Marriage certificates and birth certificates are now required for CIDG who are capable of obtaining these documents. In the case of certain ethnic groups, where no records are available, a certified statement will be accepted.

(2) Joint Pay Directive: A joint USASF-VNSF pay directive has been implemented to strengthen procedures controlling payment of the CIDG. This directive also stresses the joint responsibilities of USASF and VNSF commanders. Although VNSF commanders will participate in paying the CIDG, the control and expenditures of CIDG funds will remain with USASF personnel.

(3) III Corps Tactical Zone (Co A)

(a) General. Dependent verification forms were distributed to all camps during the reporting period and completed by 25 July except at B-36 where, due to a large number of malaria cases, the completion was delayed but scheduled to be completed 10 August. Dog tags are being made for all CIDG in III Corps. Presently B-32 is near completion and B-33 and B-34 are sending completed forms to the C-detachment for the tags to be made and returned to camps. ID cards and pay cards have been distributed to all camps. Pictures still remain a problem. Film is present but no camera is available, only the ID adapter. B-36 completed most of its pictures with a camera borrowed from a nearby MI Detachment. Expenditures in May were approximately \$804,417 but dropped to \$653,975 in June mainly because of 90% dropping \$140,000 due to Operation CENTURIAN VIII and 90% dropping \$44,000. In May, cost ledgers were required to accompany fund reports to the C-detachment so analysis of expenditures could be made at this level. This has proven over the last three months to be very useful not only in analyzing expenditures but also for comparison with reports received from Group.

(4) IV Corps Tactical Zone (Co D).

(a) Funds. The change in the auditing technique has proven to be very successful. During this reporting period, a policy was established to systematically audit every subordinate detachment fund report, correct the deficiency, return the report to the responsible agent for approval and signature, then submit it to CIDG Finance. Attachment of CIDG Finance audit personnel intensified the thoroughness of the check. Future attachment of these highly qualified personnel will save many dollars and man hours.

(b) Next of Kin Roster. During this reporting period, the next-of-kin roster was established. By utilizing the roster as a means to cross-check identify transient personnel, a more positive identification can be made.

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Using this roster in this manner, it was also possible to cut down on the number of personnel that had excessive dependents or, in some cases, were even imposters themselves. It is felt that this check will aid the Company D Comptroller Section in its quest to minimize the corruption in the system. A thorough screening of all new marriage certificates, though a slow process, has yielded a great degree of success. Cross-checking marriage certificates with the Next-of-Kin Report has revealed very few CIDG desire that their wives receive their money from death gratuity. They instead feel that their money should go to their mother since the mother will care for both wife and children, and fear that their wives will desert the mother and possibly even the children.

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2. (C) Section 2, Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluations, and Recommendations.

a. Personnel.

(1) Review of Recruiting Lists. (Co C)

(a) OBSERVATION: On 25 June 1969, CIDG Finance sent a team to an A-detachment for the purpose of paying the assigned CIDG. During the pay procedure, three individuals came to the pay line to receive their pay. The pay officer noticed that on their pay cards they had been dropped as deserters at a time in the past. These individuals had been again recruited as CIDG recruits. Another instance found one person dropped as a deserter in May, and reported as PFD in June. When this person came to the pay line, the picture on the card and the appearance of the person to be paid were entirely different.

(b) EVALUATION: Some camp commanders are trying to circumvent the recruiting procedures previously established. Instead of submitting the necessary paperwork on new recruits, they are reinstating a deserter and giving his name and position as a new recruit.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: The policies previously set forth should have more command emphasis placed on them. The A-detachment Executive Officers should review all recruiting lists sent to Company C, and also review all pay cards of deserters to insure that the new recruits are not using the name of a person previously dropped as a deserter.

(2) Shortage of Qualified NCO's In Infantry MOS's (B-36)

(a) OBSERVATION: During the last quarter there has been a great number of qualified NCO's with Infantry MOS's departing this command, either due to death, wounds, or DEROS. There is now a shortage of qualified replacements to fill the gaps left by these departing individuals. Lacking the necessary Infantry NCO's, non-Infantry MOS's, i.e., medical and communications, are being utilized in the role of company advisers. This is leaving the battalion without adequate medical or communications support.

(b) EVALUATION: So long as such a shortage continues, companies and battalions can not be expected to operate at 100 per cent efficiency.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: All Special Forces detachments subordinate to Company A, should be carefully screened for excess Infantry NCO's not assigned within said MOS, and reassign these personnel to 3rd MSFC to work within their MOS.

(3) Shortage of qualified NCOs in Medical MOS 91B. (B-36)

(a) OBSERVATION: Qualified medical personnel are desperately needed for assignment to the maneuver battalions.

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(b) EVALUATION: At the present time the three maneuver battalions are authorized a total of six USASF medical personnel. There is one assigned. This drastic shortage necessitates battalions being committed with just that medical coverage provided by their organic indigenous medical aid man, thus requiring the usual six to eight USASF battalion advisers to go on combat operations minus qualified USASF medical personnel.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Medical personnel assignments to Company A should be screened for excess of malassigned medics. III Corps should also be tasked to provide qualified medical aid men in the same manner LRRP augmentation personnel are secured to augment the Recon Company.

(4) Medevac Message/Orders.

(Co A)

(a) OBSERVATION: This unit does not receive instructions in the form of messages/orders until, in some cases, weeks after the departure of the individual to one of the out-of-country hospitals.

(b) EVALUATION: Due to the elapsed time between medevac and receipt of instructions, it often happens that only days after personal effects and records are shipped, the individual returns to this unit. There is then a tremendous amount of difficulty in getting the effects and records returned to this unit. In some instances the time lapse has been several months.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Something must be done to get the medevac messages out in a more timely manner. Then, contact should be established with the various hospitals to provide a more timely and efficient system to return the effects and records. Also encountered has been the problem of subsequent evacuation from the hospitals to a CONUS hospital. Months after arrival in CONUS, we receive requests from individuals for their records, etc., which were previously sent to Japan, Philippines, etc. The hospitals should be queried for possible assistance in improving this operation.

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b. Operations.

(1) Air Support for 1st Mobile Strike Force Command. (Co C)

(a) OBSERVATION: Categorically, the 1st MSFC has two types of missions; immediate deployment, and planned employment. During this reporting period all operations except four, were initiated by aerial combat assault. Air support for mission requirements was fair to unsatisfactory. The operational success of the 1st MSFC is dependent upon timely helicopter/air support for Command and Control, visual reconnaissance, medevacs, extraction of detainees/refugees, and resupply and extraction of maneuver elements.

(b) EVALUATION: Operational success of the 1st MSFC was marginal due to inadequate planning for air support. Detachment C-1 is unable to provide adequate air support due to its limitation to two UH-1D helicopters to support nine camps located throughout I CTZ. Operations of the 1st MSFC are normally directed against a known enemy force, or are based on hard intelligence for a specific area of operation. Presently, all air support is provided by III MAF, or its subordinate units. It is recognized that these units are pressed to meet I Corps operational requirements due to shortage of aircraft, operational losses, and required maintenance time.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: 1st MSFC, in conjunction with C-1 staff, should thoroughly analyze aviation support requirements, to include lift helicopters, resupply aircraft, FAC's and gunships, during the planning stages of future operations. Then, effect coordination with III MAF, and/or its subordinate units to insure that adequate and timely aviation support will be available to preclude emergency-type requirements.

(2) Expansion of RF/PF Operations.

(Co C)

(a) OBSERVATION: Presently, in many CIDG/Special Forces camp TAORs, there is a district headquarters and RF/PF forces. In most areas, the RF/PF confine their operations to the manning of outposts, local security patrols, and night ambushes within the confines of what is generally recognized to be the "Safe Area".

(b) EVALUATION: The RF/PF are capable of securing the "Safe Area" and protecting the local populace and district headquarters. In the event of re-location of CIDG/Special Forces camps, the RF/PF are going to be lacking in "on the ground" familiarity with the enemy's base areas and infiltration routes, etc., that are in or run through the area of responsibility that they will inherit. With planned relocation of many CIDG/Special Forces Camps, and the cut-back in U.S. troop participation in the Viet Nam conflict, the RF/PF role will be greatly expanded to protect GVN interests and pacification efforts in the outlying areas presently manned by CIDG forces.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That MACV influence increased coordination between US advisers to district officials and RF/PF forces and the US advisers to CIDG

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camps in an effort to increase RF/PF participation in operations outside "safe areas". This could possibly be accomplished through the conduct of joint RF/PF and CIDG operations. Also, that MACV equip the RF/PF soldier to operate for extended periods away from their base area or the "I" Area". Specific needs noted were an indigenous rucksack, adequate web gear and load bearing equipment, and an indigenous ration similar to the PIR (Patrol Indigenous Ration). Presently, the RF/PF in the outlying areas are ill-equipped to operate effectively away from their base area for periods in excess of 2-3 days.

(3) AC-47/AC-119 Support.

(Co B)

(a) OBSERVATION: On various operations during the past quarter it has been noted that the enemy has attempted to confuse the SPOOKY/SHADOW aircraft by employing a strobe light at the same time friendly forces employ theirs.

(b) EVALUATION: As successful as SPOOKY/SHADOW has been on past operations, it is quite logical that the enemy devise a tactic to curb or delay this type of support. One instance of this attempt to confuse SHADOW was done through means of FM. A SHADOW aircraft almost left station when an unidentified station ordered it back because the area was "not clear".

(c) RECOMMENDATION: To prevent this, various tactics may be employed. An authentication system should be established between SPOOKY/SHADOW aircraft and ground troops, or additional signalling devices be developed in addition to the strobe light. A strobe light placed inside a 60mm mortar tube or inside an M-79 is an excellent way to prevent the enemy from noticing the signalling effort.

(4) Aerial Resupply.

(a) OBSERVATION: It has been noted as a result of the siege at BEN HET that problem areas exist in the control of aerial resupply drops on desired locations.

(b) EVALUATION: Camp BEN HET had to be resupplied by air drop during the siege. In the process of resupplying the camp by air, due to the tactical situation, supplies were dropped outside the perimeter, on the wire barriers and in some instances, on CIDG dependent housing. The problems mentioned above were further compounded by the understrength of the camp and the failure of responsible personnel to give advance notice to the camp as to the type of supplies and quantity being dropped.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That an AIR CONTROL TEAM (ACT) be made available as soon as possible to a besieged camp in order to relieve communication equipment and USASF personnel for more pressing tactical commitments.

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(5) Increased AWOL Rates.

(B-36)

(a) OBSERVATION: Battalions are deploying on combat operations short an excessive number of personnel due to ever increasing AWOL rates.

(b) EVALUATION: The continual increase in the AWOL rate among the maneuver battalions decreases their battle strength, thus their battle efficiency. This sky-rocketing AWOL rate is a direct result of continuous extended operations, heavy casualties, a lack of sufficiently trained replacement (both USASF, LLDB, and indigenous battalion members) and inadequate stand down time to conduct extensive unit training, which could weld the numerous fragmented groups common to indigenous battalions into one close knit organization.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Replacement USASF and LLDB personnel should be especially screened to insure that only the most qualified officers and NCO's be selected for duty with the 3rd MSFC. Further, that a stand down of sufficient length be granted to allow extensive unit level training. Motivation and indoctrination lectures should be a daily inclusion on the battalion training schedule.

(6) Proper Utilization of Claymore Mines.

(B-34)

(a) OBSERVATION: In the utilization of claymore mines for demolition ambushes, the CIDG have a tendency to place the mines too close to the trail.

(b) EVALUATION: This poor utilization of the claymore cuts down tremendously on the kill zone of the mine along the trail.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Despite the relative simplicity of claymore mines, continual training is necessary for the CIDG. Besides the functional training, some instruction should definitely be given concerning proper employment to obtain maximum results.

(7) Remain Over Night Positions.

(B-34)

(a) OBSERVATION: The Camp Strike Force companies move until after dark and then just stop and form their personnel in the semblance of a circular perimeter.

(b) EVALUATION: The CIDG are not in a good defensive posture when they just form a circle and lay down for the night. In case of a surprise attack there is nothing to use as a basis for a defensive stance and in event of a mortar attack there is no cover whatsoever.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: CIDG should be issued entrenching tools and instructed in the proper way to dig in a perimeter. Every night the CIDG should stop early enough that their perimeter is in, claymores are out, and listening posts in position before total darkness.

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(8) Joint CIDG/US Operations.

(Co A)

(a) OBSERVATION: It has been noted that the first time CIDG conduct joint operations with US forces, many problems are encountered.

(b) EVALUATION: When Detachment A-301 commenced large scale and extensive operations with US units, minor problems were experienced in areas such as heliborne operations, rate of movement, recon by fire and the off set method of navigation. On occasion, tense and excited CIDG exit the helicopters on combat assaults from the wrong door and become temporarily separated from the main element.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: When CIDG first commence a joint operation with a new US unit, simple and short operations should be planned so they become accustomed to working with each other. Experiences of Detachment A-301 indicate 24 hours is sufficient. Each chopper during a combat assault should have a designated CIDG commander. This corrective action along with a more detailed briefing of the ground tactical plan increases the CIDG combat effectiveness.

(9) Heliborne Operations in Delta Area.

(Co A)

(a) OBSERVATION: On a recent heliborne operation in Detachment A-325's TAOR, only one very light contact was made in an area where numerous company size units of VC/NVA had been observed during the week preceding the heliborne operation. The lack of concealment in this TAOR affords the VC/NVA opportunity to observe any insertion of heliborne troops, and in many cases, to keep them under surveillance until they enter their RON position. It appears that VC/NVA units moving through this TAOR toward the Cambodian border attempt to avoid contact if possible, and will in most cases bypass friendly elements known to be in the area.

(b) EVALUATION: None

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Heliborne operations in terrain such as this would obtain better results if one of the following concepts was employed:
(1) Select a minimum of four LZ's and establish priorities. Insert troops on each LZ in turn and sweep surrounding area until contact is established or all target LZ's are covered.
(2) Employ heliborne troops as a reaction force working in conjunction with a minimum of three ground recon elements; the reaction force to be inserted only when one of the recon elements establishes contact.

(10) Use of CSF Against NVA.

(Co A)

(a) OBSERVATION: CSF soldiers can be effective against large NVA units as well as local and main force VC.

(b) EVALUATION: Camp CHI LINH engaged the K-3 Bn, 141st NVA Regiment, numerous times within a 6 day period and scored a distinctive victory over

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the enemy. CHI LINH reinforced the original company to repel the enemy, and this was done three times until a friendly battalion size force was committed in the area. The results of the engagement were: 1 USASF KIA, 2 CSF KIA, 20 CIDG WIA, 70 NVA KIA.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: A-detachment Commanders need not always be hesitant to commit their CSF troops against NVA units. The CSF can perform extremely well when provided the proper supporting fires.

(11) Sky Spots.

(Co A)

(a) OBSERVATION: During the month of June, combat Skypots flown for II Field Force Vietnam were flown by the Australian Air Force.

(b) EVALUATION: This headquarters requests combat Skypots from II FFV. The Australian Air Force has certain limitations which include not flying within ten nautical miles of the Cambodian border. The majority of our camps are located within the proximity of the border. Therefore, this headquarters was unable to fill the many requests for combat Skypots received from the detachments.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: During periods when the Australian Air Force is flying combat Skypots for II Field Force Vietnam, G-3 air, II FFV make arrangements with G-3 Air, III CTZ Hqs to exchange dedicated Skypots aircraft to meet the requests placed on them by subordinate commands. This recommendation has already been discussed with both the G-3 Air II FFV and G-3 Air III CTZ.

(12) Aerial Reconnaissance Missions.

(Co D)

(a) OBSERVATION: During a recent aerial reconnaissance mission, it was noted that the success of the mission was greatly enhanced by bringing the C&C ship as close as possible to suspected enemy hiding places. An experienced C&C "back seat" could determine the minute details and flaws in camouflage which would betray the enemy's hiding places.

(b) EVALUATION: The Eagle Flight mission is of great value when reacting to known intelligence, but when making an armed reconnaissance flight, a single "back seat" concentrating on finding the enemy can more easily produce the desired results.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: An experienced C&C pilot, an experienced observer, an experienced gun team and minimum initial support, i.e., one slick of reaction squad in the air, could provide a valuable extension to airmobile tactics.

(13) Coordination with friendly units.

(Co D)

(a) OBSERVATION: Uncoordinated operations of RF/PF units in operational areas assigned to other friendly units.

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(b) EVALUATION: Three (3) times in the past week elements from Company D on combat operations have had to change prearranged plans, signal and ambush locations due to uncoordinated operations of RF/PF units within our assigned area. This not only poses a threat of possible engagement between friendly units, but movement of our elements after establishment of night locations leaves friendly units exposed to possible fire from night air assets.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Rigid control should be exercised over RF/PF operations in other friendly units' assigned area of operations. Coordination should be effected between higher headquarters of friendly elements and once coordinated at this level, direct coordination should be authorized between operational elements and elements assigned to areas in which operations are planned. This will not only reduce the possibility of accidental contact between friendly elements, but will lend to the establishment of a closer and more effective working relationship between friendly elements while generating valuable operational intelligence within that particular area.

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c. Training

(1) Officer Training.

(Co B)

(a) OBSERVATION: It has been noted that in certain instances the training of junior officers does not reflect current problems being experienced in the USASF-CIDG role in Vietnam.

(b) EVALUATION: Throughout the quarter, staff visits and inspections have brought to light numerous deficiencies that exist as a result of inexperienced officers being assigned. One of the biggest problem areas created as a result of inexperienced USASF officers being assigned to A-camps, is the doubling of the workload for the experienced officers assigned. This further reduces the effectiveness of the experienced man. The placement of inexperienced officers on an understrength team places a large burden on the more capable individuals of the detachment.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: The training received at the Special Forces Officer Course should be revised and augmented to include a more realistic phase in connection with the Special Forces requirements of officers assigned to Vietnam (Counterpart relations, funds, CIDG operations, adjustment of indirect fire support, directing munitions and TIC's).

(2) Small Unit Training.

(Co B)

(a) OBSERVATION: When a small size friendly unit (platoon size or smaller) is ambushed or hit at their night locations, no specific plans are followed to rally or regroup.

(b) EVALUATION: Probably caused by the lack of training or emphasis placed on this subject, numerous CSF have been killed trying to return to camp instead of rallying at a predetermined point. Especially valid are the observations made during a recent violent attack on a platoon size CSF night location. It is still not possible to determine if three CSF KIA were the results of friendly fire while evading at night, suffered at initial contact, or a result of enemy ambushes.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: More emphasis should be placed on practical exercises and immediate action drills at the various CSF Training Centers and the A-training after each operation. Also a constant reminder in way of newsletter or memo should be disseminated to all units.

(3) Small Unit Training.

(T-115, Co D)

(a) OBSERVATION: Frequently CSF units "freeze" when contact is made.

(b) EVALUATION: This situation is only corrected when the VNST or USASF advisor is able to reach the CSF leader and suggest appropriate maneuvers.

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(c) RECOMMENDATION: More squad and platoon training in basic fire and maneuver tactics are needed at A-team levels.

(4) Booby Trap Training.

(a) OBSERVATION: Too many CSF troops are being wounded by booby traps during operations within their TACR.

(b) EVALUATION: Formal military publications are rare which cover specific booby traps and guidance for their detection. More attention at the local level is necessary to decrease the number of wounded due to booby traps.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Training at the camps should be initiated to deal with identification, disarming, likely location, various types, etc., of booby traps common to the particular AO's. This would better acquaint the troops with the enemy's devices and increase their ability to deal with them and strengthen their self confidence.

(5) Target Location.

(Co D)

(a) OBSERVATION: CIDG elements are unable to effectively mark location of enemy positions, especially during night operations.

(b) EVALUATION: CIDG elements demonstrate a lack of ability to accurately or effectively mark enemy locations and or positions for supporting air assets, especially during night operations.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: CIDG personnel must be trained in methods of marking enemy targets prior to participation in ground combat operations. A most effective method now being used at this location includes M-79 burst flashes, flares, and the use of tracer ammunition, controlled by radio between the ground element commander and the C&C ship. When a language barrier exists the above is also effective when controlled between the engaged ground element and the VNSF, from the VNSF to USASF, and from USASF to C&C ship.

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d. Intelligence.

(1) Background Investigation of CIDG.

(Co C)

(a) OBSERVATION: On 11 May 1969, Nguyen Xieu was apprehended by elements from Camp NONG SON. Upon interrogation of the above named individual, he admitted being a VC and implicated two other persons at NONG SON who were told by the VC to join the CIDG program in order to obtain information about the camp and operations. Xieu's information on the infiltrators proved to be true. Immediate apprehension of the two suspects could not be made since they were training at An Khe. On 27 May 1969, Nguyen Hoan Phi and Nguyen Qua were apprehended and brought to Company C headquarters for questioning. Both individuals admitted having been VC prior to joining the CIDG program. However, adamantly maintained they were no longer working for the VC. Qua admitted being a transportation section chief for the VC since 1962. Phi stated that he had been in a local force unit since 1965. Phi also implicated three other CIDG at NONG SON who had been in his local force unit. These persons were also brought to Company C headquarters for questioning. All admitted having served with the Viet Cong, however, they stated that there was no longer any connection between themselves and the VC. All five of the CIDG had been recently recruited into the CIDG program. Intelligence agencies have known for quite some time of an extensive VC effort to infiltrate RVN forces, yet recruiting activities in the CIDG program in I Corps still remain lax with respect to security. Duc Duc district headquarters had the past records of all five CIDG, yet no effort was made during recruitment to check these records. Thus, five potential VC informants were permitted to join the CIDG program and became located in one camp.

(b) EVALUATION: The value to the enemy of the intelligence these individuals could have supplied, concerning the camp and its operations would have been immeasurable. More stringent security measures should be employed in the future when recruiting persons into the CIDG program. CIDG camps are extremely vulnerable to infiltration of enemy agents employing the above technique. VC acting as civilian employees or laborers can also find penetration of CIDG camps as easy unless strict controls are used when they are hired.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: All persons recruited into the CIDG program should be given a limited background investigation at district level. The USASF and VJSF intelligence sergeant or operations sergeant should run a check, bilaterally, through the local district headquarters and DMOCC to determine if any undesirable information is on file regarding their new recruits. This should be accomplished as a minimum at the A-detachment level. Since most people in the CIDG program remain in camps near their lifelong homes, it is relatively easy to conduct such an investigation. District headquarters is the most plausible location to conduct such an investigation. Here, records are kept on individuals having or having had affiliations with the Viet Cong. If recruits are from areas outside the local district, then coordination through

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the local district, ILDR, and MSC should be accomplished in order to gain at least a limited background investigation on each individual.

(2) Phoung Hoang Training Team

(Co B)

(a) OBSERVATION: In many cases there does not exist adequate knowledge by either VNSF or USASF personnel as to the meaning or intent of the "Phoung Hoang" or "Phoenix" program, nor is there an adequate understanding of the nature of the Viet Cong Infrastructure, i.e. it's modus operandi and the most successful methods of it's discovery and neutralization.

(b) EVALUATION: Beyond the current pamphlets and memoranda which are available concerning this program and phase of intelligence, perhaps, a more effective means of communicating the intent and purpose of concentrating intelligence efforts against the Viet Cong Infrastructure would be for a mobile training team to actually meet with and explain their program to A-team personnel.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: By direction of II Corps, the Phoung Hoang program at province level should establish training teams (which exist presently in several sector areas) which would go out to the A-site meeting with USASF and VNSF personnel to survey the local situation, coordinate efforts of both district and A-detachment intelligence assets as targeted against the VCI and by face-to-face communication, explain their program and the modus operandi of the infrastructure.

(3) Collection Orientation

(Co B)

(a) OBSERVATION: Both Nang Luk and Dak Pek have initiated successful collection operations based on the concept of small area coverage throughout the TAOR (trail and stream watches within a 2km x 2km area). This has provided early warning of enemy infiltration and supplemented CRP and CSF coverage of the TAOR.

(b) EVALUATION: While the above situations witnessed the employment of primarily civilian collection assets, this type of targeting (outside of populated areas into these sections of the TAOR under minimal friendly control) could have easily employed CSF/CRP assets, as the target of collection efforts, in this case, was not friendly villages.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Those camps which do not have population bases should initiate collection programs, recruiting from CTD personnel, oriented toward area coverage of their TAOR to give advance warning of VC trail activity or infiltration.

(4) APD Missions.

(Co B)

(a) OBSERVATION: An ALO FAC can be employed in conjunction with an APD mission.

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(b) EVALUATION: Past APD missions have followed the same general scheme of events.

(a) After a heavy reading, gunships expended.

(b) If enemy is present in area, he evades in numerous directions.

(c) A FAC is called on station within twenty minutes, and approximately 40-60 minutes elapse prior to TAC air support.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: This headquarters has been very successful by employing an ALO FAC in conjunction with APD. The FAC trails not in sight of the APD mission. Once a heavy mark and enemy movement has been noted, gunships make their first pass, followed by an immediate air strike.

(5) CI and Indicators.

(Co A.)

(a) OBSERVATION: It has been noted that some CI nets Case Officers are unaware of the many CI EEI and indicators that can be levied on CI agents. Consequently, targeting in some instances is limited to "looking for VC in the camp and detecting espionage, subversion and sabotage agents", without assigning the many indicators related to this and to internal camp security in general.

(b) EVALUATION: Hard CI information is not easy to obtain and normally involves the piecing together of bits of information or indicators. CI net agents must be trained over a period of time to look for and report on the numerous small indicators that provide potential leads.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: CI Branch at Group should research CI EEI and indicators and publish a comprehensive list for use as a basic guide in targeting all CI nets.

(6) SPAR Activity.

(B-34)

(a) OBSERVATION: Currently there is no method of determining the approximate unit size of individual SPAR reports distributed down to the B and A-detachment level.

(b) EVALUATION: A knowledge of unit size SPAR reports would facilitate comparison with other forms of intelligence sources, such as agent reports. This possible comparison would greatly enhance the chances of pinpointing and identifying enemy units throughout our TAOR.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That all B-detachment S-2's be briefed on the definition of code words utilized in SPAR reporting.

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e. Logistics.

(1) The BUSH Program.

(a) OBSERVATION: Many items with long lead times, such as typewriters, gas ranges and air conditioners that had normally been purchased by CSFO on OFF-SHORE PROCUREMENT were stopped because of the BULPRO restrictions. It was determined these items could be purchased through BUSH (Buy U.S. Here). The BUSH contractors were contacted for correct procedures.

(b) EVALUATION: The group should use this procedure when possible for such items as mentioned previously when an immediate need arises for the product.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: The BUSH program was tried and it has worked in an outstanding manner. Group purchased 50 air conditioners and 35 typewriters with delivery in a 30 day period. The items were all received in good condition and prior to expected delivery date. Most items are at a lower cost than the government pays and the price also includes transportation.

(2) Coordination of Issue Requests.

(A-415, Co D)

(a) OBSERVATION: Requests for an issuance of clothing, equipment and weapons to the CSF are often hampered by confusion and argument over what is needed, the quantities issued, etc.

(b) EVALUATION: This confusion and concomitant disagreement is inimical to counterpart relations and also results in an abnormal amount of time consumed in issuing procedures. In most cases, the VNSF or CSF are asking for something that is not on hand or is in short supply, but through a misunderstanding they feel the USASF do not want to issue the items to them.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Counterparts and CSF leaders must be kept informed regarding stockage levels and status of requisitions. When the VNSF and CSF leaders are aware of the supply situation, many requests will be turned down with explanations by them before they reach the USASF, eliminating headaches and confusion.

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f. Political Warfare.

(1) General Level of Understanding of S-5 Detachment

(a) OBSERVATION: There exists throughout Vietnam a general lack of understanding of the purpose and goals of the Civic Action-Psychological Operations program. With the exception of the relatively few personnel who are assigned to S-5 related positions, most people do not even have a basic knowledge of why it is important to be concerned with the general welfare of the population and the CIDG soldier and his dependents. This lack of understanding has given rise to many misconceptions which cause CA/PO personnel many problems which are difficult to overcome. For instance: It is not too difficult to understand that a CA/PO officer on an A-site must feel when he discovers that, of the Americans, he alone must carry the S-5 burden because no one else considers it important enough to worry about. At the very least, just the moral support and encouragement of his efforts by the other team members would be of great help. Too often, though, not only is this not the case, but instead, his duties are the butt of too many "hearts and minds" jokes and in this kind of atmosphere it is understandably difficult for him to pursue his duties with any kind of enthusiasm.

(b) EVALUATION: The above observation is substantiated time and time again. Staff visits to A-sites, discussion with non-CA/PO personnel, talking with S-5 personnel from other Corps areas, and personal experience has indicated this to be a general trend throughout the country. It should be noted that this condition is not confined to A-detachments only but is quite noticeable at B and C-detachments as well.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Considerably more emphasis should be placed on the portion of the initial orientation received by in-coming personnel. The concept of nation-building should be stressed and explained. It should be made clear that in order to achieve maximum effectiveness from the program it must receive the support of every individual, and not just those assigned as CA/PO personnel. To make this of more importance to the average replacement who knows that he will not have a CA/PO slot, correlations between CA/PO and tactical operations should be made. It should be explained that although Civic Action projects may not result in higher enemy body counts, they can, and do, result in lower "friendly" body counts by denying the enemy the support of the population which he so badly needs in order to operate, and even to exist. Finally, it should be made clear that it is the Commander's policy that this program receive maximum support wherever practicable from all USAF personnel. In addition, make it clear that the S-5 program is a command responsibility at all levels and everything done or not done within the S-5 program is the direct responsibility of the detachment commander concerned.

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(2) Coordination between S-2 and S-5.

(Co B)

(a) OBSERVATION: Most POW/MIA officers are not aware of the coordination required between themselves and the S2 at all levels, to develop and employ accurate and timely Psyops support.

(b) EVALUATION: A-detachments CA/PO officers have been assuming that a civic action project is an end item in itself when in reality it can prove to be a lucrative means of gathering intelligence data. They appear to misunderstand the possibilities of an interworking relationship between the two functions. While civic action projects are a necessity to aid the populace, they also present a means to gain the support and confidence of the people. After this difficult but important step has been realized, the way is paved for the CA/PO officer to exploit the possibilities of gathering intelligence from the people being supported.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: The intelligence collection potentialities of CA/PO activities should be emphasized during initial briefings by both S5 and S2 personnel and commanders at all levels should take an interest in, and monitor this neglected means of gathering intelligence.

(3) Dual Role of Civic Action Projects.

(Co B)

(a) OBSERVATION: CA/PO officers do not fully realize the psyops possibilities connected with civic action projects and therefore do not always take advantage of an exploitable situation.

(b) EVALUATION: Almost all civic action projects present a great opportunity for face-to-face communications with a given target audience, as well as presenting opportunities for the distribution of Psyops materials.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Psyops (CA/PO) officers should be made aware of the media they can use in support of civic action projects. The CA/PO officer should understand how to mold a "give away program" into a meaningful and effective psyops tool.

(4) CIDG Participation with the Cultural Drama Team.

(a) OBSERVATION: When the Cultural Drama Team performs, it is advisable to include singing contests for the CIDG.

(b) EVALUATION: Whenever the CIDG are allowed to participate in the Cultural Drama Team performances, the morale of the troops is raised, and a more personal relationship with the GVN is formed.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: All POW/MIA personnel should work closely with the Cultural Drama Team in order to include a portion of the performance in which the audience is allowed to participate.

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(5) Leaflet Dissemination.

(a) OBSERVATION: Dropping leaflets from a quantitative standpoint has been found to be wasteful and unproductive.

(b) EVALUATION: More emphasis should be placed on locating a target audience and dropping a special leaflet directed toward that audience.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: An audience and a reason should be established before executing a leaflet drop.

(6) Earlyword.

(a) OBSERVATION: The "earlyword" system in loudspeaker aircraft came into wide use during this reporting period. This system allows any signal transmitted from a ground station and which can be heard on the aircraft intercom system to be re-broadcasted to the ground via the loudspeaker system.

(b) EVALUATION: The earlyword system has been used very successfully for quick reaction psychological operations by some of the A-detachments.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: All CA/PO personnel should become thoroughly familiar with the earlyword system and its use in a quick reaction PSYOPR.

(7) Montagnard Leaflets:

(a) OBSERVATION: In too many instances Vietnamese language leaflets and posters are utilized in predominantly Montagnard areas.

(b) EVALUATION: These leaflets are of no value since the target audience cannot read them.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: The ethnic make-up of an area must be studied before requesting leaflets and posters for dissemination.

(8) Combining Propaganda with MEDCAPS.

(a) OBSERVATION: Combining extensive and well-prepared propaganda with MEDCAPS has proven to be very effective in gaining population support and intelligence information.

(b) EVALUATION: MEDCAPS conducted with propaganda as a deliberate, professionally planned objective have produced excellent lasting results and valuable intelligence.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: The POLWAR Team is an effective tool for conducting propaganda with MEDCAPS, and should be utilized to the fullest. All medicines dispensed during MEDCAPS should be wrapped in VIP propaganda leaflets.

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(9) Motion Picture Films.

(a) OBSERVATION: While indigenous soldiers and their families enjoy American movies, a more varied program of entertainment and education can be realized by locating a source of films in their native language.

(b) EVALUATION: JUSPAO has motion pictures available in both the Vietnamese and Cambodian languages. In addition to films intended purely for entertainment, there is a wide selection of films of an educational nature.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: All possible sources of films should be investigated in order to provide the best possible POLWAR entertainment program.

(10) Hoi Chanh's.

(a) OBSERVATION: One of the greatest fears of Hoi Chanh's is that they will be killed while trying to rally.

(b) EVALUATION: Once a camp has gained the reputation of being a safe place to rally, you will receive more ralliers. Example: PHUOC TAN outposts (BEN NOI) has had 9 ralliers in May and June from the same enemy division.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: CIDG must be convinced that the Chieu Hoi program is good and workable. This can be done by lectures, written material and even aerial loudspeaker broadcasts.

(11) Civic Action and Psychological Operations Program: (Co A)

(a) OBSERVATION: Leaflet loudspeaker program could be more effective.

(b) EVALUATION: In the past months several reports from Hoi Chanh's have indicated that our leaflet and loudspeaker attempts have been reaching the enemy but their effectiveness has been lacking. These Hoi Chanh's have stated that the Vietnamese people like poetry, and messages directed to them in the form of a poem. These are not only read, but enjoyed.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: It is suggested that in the future selected messages to the enemy be in the form of poetry.

(12) Skill of POLWAR Team.

(Co D)

(a) OBSERVATION: Progress on civic action projects has been limited by the POLWAR team's lack of manual skill.

(b) EVALUATION: The inability of the POLWAR team to undertake projects requiring skill in carpentry, masonry, etc, has slowed certain civic action

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projects considerably, since it has become necessary to rely on the B-detachment's skilled labor pool for support. Commitments to other necessary projects frequently prevent these skilled laborers from being available to assist POLWAR projects.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Selection and recruitment of additional members for the POLWAR team should be weighted heavily towards individuals possessing a trade or skill which can be usefully exploited for POLWAR projects, such as carpenters, masons, and drivers.

g. Organization.

None.

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h. Other.

COMMUNICATIONS

(1) OBSERVATION: FM communications between A and B detachments are frequently jammed with routine administrative traffic, and passing tactically urgent traffic is difficult.

(2) EVALUATION: Excessive operator chatter and the improper use of nets have made it difficult to maintain communications on the A/G FM net. Each team is authorized and is capable of terminating a minimum of three radio nets: (1) the SSB Command Net for passing administrative traffic, (2) the FM tactical net for use while on tactical operations and (3) the FM/AG net for air/ground use only. The FM tactical net can be used to effect an airstrike. This problem is complicated by the use of unauthorized or "bootlegged" frequencies. These practices tend to confuse, rather than enhance, effective communications and should not be utilized.

(3) RECOMMENDATION: All stations designated as NCS by the 5th Group SOI should exercise greater control over the stations within their nets.

MEDICAL

(4) CIDG Physical Examinations and Immunizations.

(a) OBSERVATION: There exists a definite requirement to medically screen candidates for the CIDG program and to insure that those personnel integrated into the program receive a complete series of routine immunizations.

(b) EVALUATION: The Office of the Surgeon, 5th SFGA, has drafted a proposed joint directive which will require an initial pre-induction physical examination for all candidates for the CIDG program. This examination can be completed by the team medic and the results posted to a permanent Individual Health Record which will be maintained with the Individual Earning Record. Those personnel not meeting the basic physical requirements should not be integrated into the program. Others who have some form of disability but are otherwise fit for service will have the disability (ies) recorded on the health record in order to preclude a later claim for disabilities which existed prior to service. After induction into the CIDG program all personnel will be administered a basic series of immunizations. A record of the immunizations will be maintained on the reverse side of the Individual Health Record.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: This joint directive should be staffed and published.

(5) Use of Serum Albumin.

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(a) OBSERVATION: Serum Albumin is a substance used to prevent shock due to loss of blood. A recent directive from the Department of Defense limits its use to only USARV hospital facilities.

(b) EVALUATION: Through a special directive from the USARV Surgeon, 5th SFGA has been allowed to retain serum albumin for field use. This valuable medical item, however, must be reserved for utilization in CIDG hospitals and by qualified medical personnel on extended field operations. The special authorization to continue to utilize this item may be withdrawn if it is used excessively and without proper justification.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Command emphasis must be maintained on the proper use of serum albumin by authorized personnel only.

(6) Prophylactic Gamma Globulin.

(a) OBSERVATION: It is 5th SFGA medical policy that all assigned USASF personnel receive the basic series of GG shots and a booster every six months. Spot checks of individual immunization records indicate this policy is not being followed.

(b) EVALUATION: Gamma Globulin has been found to be an effective defense against hepatitis. Even though it will not preclude one from infection by the hepatitis virus, it will subsequently reduce the case to a subclinical form and lessen the damage to the liver. 5th SFGA has the highest exposure rate to hepatitis of any unit operating in the Republic of Vietnam.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: Command emphasis must be placed upon maximum use of prophylactic gamma globulin.

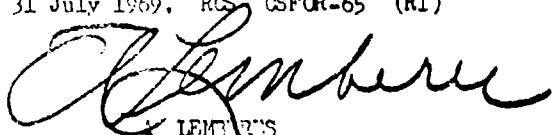
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AVOB-C

SUBJECT: Operational Report of 5th Special Forces Group (Abn) for
the Period Ending 31 July 1969, ROS CSFOR-65 (RI)

15 August 1969



Lt. Col. John L. Scherer

Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

8 Incl

See Table of Contents

Incls 2 - 4, 6 - 8 wd, HQ, DA

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AVHGC-DST (15 Aug 69) 1st Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report of 5th Special Forces Group (Abn) for the Period
Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 90 SEP 1969

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT,
APO 96558

Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the Army,
Washington, D. C. 20310

1. (U) The headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned
for the quarterly period ending 31 July 1969 from Headquarters, 5th Special
Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces.

2. (C) Comments follow:

a. (U) Reference item concerning "Shortage of qualified NCOs in Medical
MOS 91B", section II, page 84, paragraph 2a(3); nonconcur. Records available
in this headquarters show the authorized and assigned strength for MOS 91B2S/
91B4S, as of 12 September 1969, is as follows:

<u>GR</u>	<u>AUTH</u>	<u>ASGD</u>
E4	2	5
E5	16	102
E6	99	43
E7	<u>118</u>	<u>50</u>
TOTAL	235	200

A review of requisition fill information and an analysis of the losses and
projected gains indicates that this unit is projected to be at 100% of their
authorized strength in MOS 91B by 31 October 1969.

b. (U) Reference item concerning "Medevac Message/Orders", section II,
page 85, paragraph 2a(4); nonconcur. A survey was made of all former members
of the 5th Special Forces Group medically evacuated from Vietnam during the
period 1 July - 31 August 1969 inclusive. Total number of evacuees surveyed
was 170. Survey results indicate: (1) Reassignment message orders (PCS)
pertaining to all except five of the evacuees surveyed were received by this
headquarters within an average of 48 hours from the gaining off-shore hospit-
al; (2) In all but six cases, reassignment message instructions were trans-
mitted by this headquarters to the 5th Special Forces Group within an average
of 48 hours following receipt of message orders from the off-shore hospital; (3)
Of the six cases in which notification was not made within the average of 4
days following admittance of the evacuee to an off-shore hospital, one case
required 12 days, one case 8 days, three cases 7 days, and one case 32 days.

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DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

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AVHGC-DST (15 Aug 69) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report of the 5th Special Forces Group (Abn) for the
Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFCR-65 (R1) (U)

The first five cases were the result of delayed transmission of message orders from the off-shore hospital. The case requiring 32 days was the result of an incorrect unit designation of the evacuee which resulted in delayed notification by this headquarters to the 5th Special Forces Group. A representative of the USARV Adjutant General visited the 5th Special Forces Group during the week 14-20 September 1969 to make an on-site appraisal of the problem. Areas requiring assistance were identified and corrective actions initiated. During the visit the representatives also discussed other matters referred to in the ORLL and the inquiries received by the 5th Special Forces Group from CONUS hospitals on the status of evacuees' records and baggage.

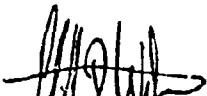
c. (U) Reference item concerning "Remain Over Night Positions", section II, page 88, paragraph 2b(7); concur. Entrenching tools are not a controlled item and may be requisitioned through normal supply channels. No action is required by this or higher headquarters.

d. (C) Reference item concerning "CI and Indicators", section II, page 96, paragraph 2d(5); concur. Specific guidance to nets and interwoven is necessary to produce effective coverage. This headquarters is drafting a CI plan which will provide guidance to units in the field. No action by higher headquarters is required.

e. (U) Reference item concerning "The DUSH Program", section II, page 97, paragraph 2e(1); concur. USARV depots provide support to the 5th Special Forces Group on an inter-service support agreement basis. All requisitions from the 5th SFG that cannot be filled at a USARV depot are passed to the USA Army Inventory Control Center (USAICCV) for final determination as to whether the item is available in the USARV assets in-country. Requisitions are processed on a "fill" or "kill" basis at USAICCV. If a requisition cannot be filled by USAICCV from assets in-country, the requisition is annotated accordingly and returned to the 5th SFG for procurement action through SF channels using SFG funding. The 5th SFG may then procure the required items in-country or off-shore.

f. (U) Reference item concerning "Prophylactic Gamma Globulin", section II, page 104, paragraph 2h(6); concur. This concurrence applies only to the 5th SFG in its present geographical location and environment.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



C. D. WILSON
1LT, AGC
Assistant Adjutant General

Cy furn:
5th SFG
MACV

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GPOP-DT (15 Aug 69) 2d Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne),
1st Special Forces for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 18 OCT 69

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the
Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

This headquarters concurs in subject report as indorsed.

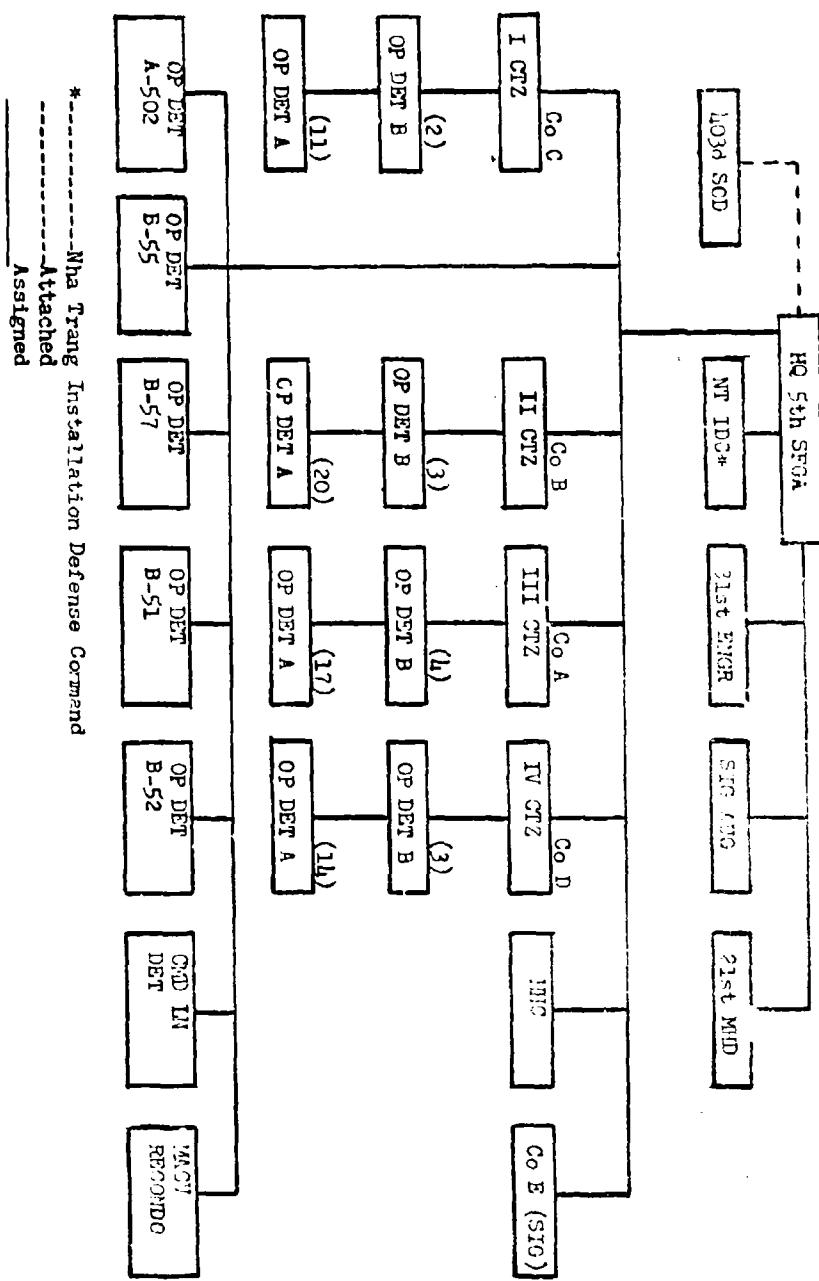
FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



C. L. SHORTT
CPT, AGC
Asst AG

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Incl 1 to 5th SFGR ORLL for Quarterly Period Ending 31 July 1969

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*-----Nha Trang Installation Defense Command
-----Attached
-----Assigned

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STATISTICAL DATA

1. (C) Missions: I II III IV SD RF/PF TOTAL

a. Squad	2663	6263	4418	5669	624	520	20,157
b. Platoon	1071	1864	1694	6114	37	95	10,875
c. Company or Larger	458	456	770	1065	49	57	2,855

2. (C) Contacts.

a. Fr initiated	179	269	249	134	43	26	900
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b. VC Initiated	35	145	229	96	5	22	532
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c. Incidents	6	36	50	17	1	1	111
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3. (C) Confirmed enemy losses:

a. KIA	188	330	622	254	42	20	1456
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b. Cptr	18	30	7	28	2	0	85
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c. Quarterly Comparison of Confirmed Enemy Losses Country-Wide:

	KIA	CPTR
Aug - Oct 68	2472	233
Nov - Jan 69	1442	302
Feb - Apr 69	2095	147
May - Jul 69	1466	85

4. (C) USASF Losses:

a. KIA	0	6	6	5	1	18
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b. WIA	7	30	34	9	6	86
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c. MIA	0	2	0	0	0	
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Incl 5 to 5th SFCA ORLL for Quarterly Period Ending 31 July 1969.

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STATISTICAL DATA (CONT)

(d) Quarterly comparison of USASF casualties country-wide:

	<u>KIA</u>	<u>WIA</u>	<u>MIA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aug - Oct 68	21	132	1	154
Nov - Jan 69	10	67	0	77
Feb - Apr 69	19	111	3	163
May - Jul 69	18	86	2	106

5. (C) VNSF Losses:

	<u>I</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>II</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>III</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>IV</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
a. KIA	0	2	1	2	0	5
b. WIA	3	11	9	6	2	31
c. MIA	0	1	0	0	0	1

d. Quarterly comparison of VNSF casualties country-wide:

	<u>KIA</u>	<u>WIA</u>	<u>MIA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aug - Oct 68	?	35	0	44
Nov - Jan 69	10	22	0	32
Feb - Apr 69	23	99	3	125
May - Jul 69	5	31	1	37

6. (C) CIDG Losses:

	<u>I</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>II</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>III</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>IV</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
a. KIA	20	125	84	56	7	292
b. WIA	131	320	451	162	46	1170
c. MIA	1	8	7	11	0	27

d. Quarterly comparison of CIDG casualties country-wide:

	<u>KIA</u>	<u>WIA</u>	<u>MIA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aug - Oct 68	141	1509	79	1599
Nov - Jan 69	273	594	28	1195
Feb - Apr 69	383	1618	50	2051
May - Jul 69	292	1370	27	1689

7. (C) RF/PP Losses:

	<u>I</u> <u>CTZ Only</u>
a. KIA	1
b. WIA	7
c. MIA	0

d. Quarterly comparison of RF/PP casualties country-wide.

	<u>KIA</u>	<u>WIA</u>	<u>MIA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aug - Oct 68	68	265	1	334
Nov - Jan 69	6	23	0	29
Feb - Apr 69	6	4	1	11
May - Jul 69	3	3	2	8

8. (C) Weapons:

	<u>I</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>II</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>III</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>IV</u> <u>CTZ</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>RF/PP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
a. Frndly Wpns lost	0	71	12	19	3	0	105
b. Wpns Capt	34	52	42	48	1	3	180

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